FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TANCHEV MEETS POLAND'S MALINOWSKI IN SOFIA

AU201910 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Sofia, Aug 20 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU], first vice president of the State Council, met Mr Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Chief Committee of the United Peasant Party in Poland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. During the talks stress was laid on the importance of the meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski for the all-round cooperation of Bulgaria and Poland, for the development of the friendship of the two peoples in the name of consolidating the socialist community. The readiness of the BAU and the United Peasant Party to deepen their contacts and to promote the development of relations between Bulgaria and Poland was corfirmed.

Mr Roman Malinowski emphasized that the political situation in Poland is getting normal and declared that the Polish people shall not admit Poland to be used for the purposes of anti-Sovietism, will defend the stance of their homeland as a solid link of the socialist community. Stress was also laid on the need for a further cohesion of the democratic agrarian movement in the world in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

AUTHOR ALLEGES WESTERN SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

AU201617 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 20 Aug 82

["Subversive Acts Against Poland" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Aug 20 (BTA) -- The subversive activity of the CIA and the Western European special services against Poland is dwelt on by Mr Lyuben Marinov in "OTECHESTVEN FRONT".

Reminding that the subversive activity against Poland is carried out on the basis of a plan worked out already in the beginning of the 70ies, the author writes that this plan has been updated and revised. "Specialists" from not only the CIA, but from "scientific" institutions and organizations and also separate emigrants from Poland have been involved as experts on "the Polish issue" in order to "improve" the plan.

The tactics for "eroding socialism from within" through gradual brain-washing the bodies of power [as received] and introducing "close adherents" into them, through disuniting the Polish United Workers' Party and lessening its leading role, through reducing its militancy, neutralizing the army and undermining the authority of the security services, through seizing the power by the internal counterrevolutionaries with the active support of the West underlies the renewed plan, reads the article in part.

In it it is stressed that the choice of Poland as a field of most active subversive activity of the CIA is not by chance. It is based on the concept which was formed in the second part of the 70ies that that country was at that moment the weakest link in the system of the European socialist states. Both the purposeful activity of the West for [word indistinct] of Poland to capitalism and the short-sightedness of the then Polish leadership in the economic and social policy, in the neglected ideological work of the PUWP among the working people, and especially among the intelligentsia and the youth, gave ground for such an estimation to be made.

In result of the operations of the CIA, and the special services of the other NATO countries, of the mass propaganda campaign of the diversion centers such as "Free Europe" and "Liberty", of the refined manipulating and guidance of the internal and external counterrevolutionary forces, of the influence of the Catholic Church and the tactics of "the controlled crisis" and of "the strike terrorism", the country has been led almost to the brink of a national catastrophe", the author writes.

He enumerates a number of facts on the financing of the CIA by the Polish emigrant groupings which have been used in the subversive acts against Poland.

Among the many-voiced sirens of the subversive centers the voice of "Free Europe" sounds most strongly. Having set the beginning of its anti-Poland broadcasts in 1952, it poisons the air above Poland 19 hours round-the-clock. "Free Europe" has begun a 24-hour bombarding of the "Polish" listeners by hysteric sermons against socialism, by open appeals to the counterrevolutionary forces for overthrowing the legal government and for restoring capitalism in that country. After the imposition of the martial law "Free Europe," "The Voice of America," "The German Wave," "Liberty" and other "official" and semiofficial radio stations broadcast a total of more than 36 hours round-the-clock a stream of slanders and insinuations regarding the PUWP, the state power, the army and the security services. They give direct and coded instructions on the ways, forms and means of struggle under the conditions of the martial law, overtly instigate sabotages, diversive acts and other forms of active struggle against the authorities, including an armed struggle.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA

AU201320 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] The sixth session of the Bulgarian-Indian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has completed its work in Sofia. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and the Indian delegation by Rao Birendra Singh, Indian minister of agriculture. The two delegations discussed the present mutual trade cooperation which amounted to more than $160 million in 1981. A number of measures were approved for expanding and deepening this cooperation, including the building up of production capacities in the two countries and of joint companies. The two ministers signed a protocol on the results of the session.

Indian Minister Singh, head of the delegation, was received by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Central Council.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPRISONMENT PUBLISHED

AU231240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Durzhaven Vestnik No 66 carries the regulations governing imprisonment, which rescind the 1970 regulations of the law on executing punishment -- part one.

One of the features of the new regulations is the easing of the regime of imprisonment, especially in everything related to correspondence. Prisoners may now receive all Bulgarian publications in order to continue their education, increase their professional qualifications and improve the organizational forms of their training and self-education. In order to increase the effectiveness of the educational and reeducational processes the new regulations envisage that the public participate in these processes through the various sociopolitical organizations and working collectives.

Also published was Regulation No 2 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Health on medical services in places of imprisonment.

The same newspaper carries the decree on amending Decree No 8 of the Ministry of National Education on the admission of students to the semi-higher educational establishments, stressing, in Chapter 9, Paragraph 1, Point 2, that candidates for admission to the teacher training institutes for elementary schools have to pass a written examination in Bulgarian language and literature, and will have their singing ability examined.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES SENT TO PLO IN BEIRUT

AU200837 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Milan Madr: "Czechoslovak Aid to the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Damascus, 18 Aug -- A special plane landed at Damascus airport on Wednesday carrying Czechoslovak aid to the victims of Israeli aggression, sent by the CSSR National Front Central Committee, Central Trade Union Council, Union of Czechoslovak Women, Socialist Youth Central Committee, Central Council of Cooperatives and the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

In view of the commonly known situation in Beirut, the Czechoslovak aid was received by PLO representatives in Beirut. When receiving the Czechoslovak aid, Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum warmly thanked the people, party and government of the CSSR for supporting the Palestinian struggle and for the material assistance extended to persecuted Palestinians. "The PLO leadership and our people highly value this aid. The Czechoslovak people have been traditionally extending to us moral, political and material assistance," the chairman of the Palestine National Council stressed.

This most urgent Czechoslovak aid consists of medicines, medical supplies, tents and so forth. It has arrived at a time when the Palestinian people are being subjected to one of the hardest tests in their history, when the Israeli military machinery is waging a war of annihilation against them. The aid is an expression of solidarity with the heroic Palestinian people, it is an act of humaneness. The accompanying letter to the PLO Executive Committee states that this aid is a lasting symbol of the firm and unshakable friendship between the nations of the CSSR and the Arab people of Palestine.

[Editorial note: On the same day Prague PRACE in Czech carries on its frontpage a 350-word radio dispatch from Damascus by Cyril Smolik, entitled "We Support the Just Fight of the Arab People of Palestine; Aid to the Victims of the Brutal Attacks of the Israeli Military; PLO Representatives Thank the Working People in Czechoslovakia for International Acts and Expressions" Smolik describes his flight with the special CSSR aircraft, carrying "almost 20 tons of various medical supplies, tents, sleeping bags, rugs, clothing and shoes" as the "first part of the rapid assistance granted by the organizations of the CSSR's National Front to the suffering Palestinian people, heroic fighters of the PLO and the fighters from Lebanon and Syria." This flight, Smolik says, was followed on its way to Damascus, Syria, by "U.S. fighter planes over Turkey and around Cyprus." "A further 25 tons of Czechoslovak aid to the Palestinian people are being transported by sea," Smolik adds. The aid was "mostly financed by the CSSR's Revolutionary Trade Union Movement from the solidarity fund." Smolik says that he presented the aid to PLO representatives, headed by Col (Akel), in the presence of (Khalid Abdel Ghani), member of the General Secretariat of Palestinian Trade Unions. Smolik concludes by saying that the CSSR delegation of the CSSR National Front's Central Committee under Dr Rudolf Dvoulety was also received by Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council.]

Palestinian Official Visits

AU200840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Expression of Solidarity"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Aug (CTK) -- This Wednesday in Prague, Michal Stefanak, deputy head of the Department of International Policy in the CPCZ Central Committee, received (Taysir Khalid), Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who is in Czechoslovakia at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation.

In a cordial and comradely talk the two representatives assessed the questions of the further intensification of mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the PLO and exchanged opinions on the development of the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, in connection with the Israeli aggression. The Czechoslovak side expressed our people's full solidarity with the heroic fight of the Palestinian and Lebanese people against the Israeli aggression which is supported by the United States.

RUDE PRAVO STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL BONDS WITH USSR

LD211002 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The experience of the Czechoslovak Communist Party from the ill-famed years of crisis in the country (1968-69) and from the period of its overcoming still retains its topical and stimulating validity, RUDE PRAVO said today.

As stated in the document lesson of the development of crisis in the party and society after the 13th party congress, this experience binds the party, every communist and every honest citizen of the country to defend and develop socialism and never again allow anybody to endanger it, no matter how beautiful words and slogans he may use.

"Our people have drawn the right conclusion that this task can be implemented only by the Communist Party which sticks firmly and unshakeably to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the party steeled in its class struggle with the enemy and cleared of all influence of opportunism and revisionism, whose clear and realistic policy expresses the most noble wishes and aims of the working people," the daily stressed.

It is without any doubt that the policy of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which succeeded in overcoming the deep crisis, is unshakeably based on the Leninist principle that the strength of the party rests in its unity with the people, and that all its activity is directed towards the development of socialism to the benefit and happiness of the people, RUDE PRAVO said adding that this was proved by the program of the 16th party congress.

It has been already clearly proved that "any deviations from the correct relations between the national and internationalist interests in the policy of every ruling Marxist-Leninist party not only complicate relations between socialist countries but also produce nationalist prejudices," the daily said stressing that it has also been proved that "the relation between national and internationalist interests is seriously harmed by deformations of dogmatic as well as revisionist origin."

RUDE PRAVO recalled that these questions are especially topical at present when the United States seeks to drive a wedge between fraternal socialist countries and the Soviet Union and aims at splitting the unity of the international workers' and communist movement and at undermining the bonds of internationalist class solidarity.

"Washington's policy, in contrast to the activity of Reagan's predecessors in the White House, represents a wide, well-thought out attempt to unite the most reactionary forces of international imperialism in the struggle against the peace forces and for the halting of the continuing process of a revolutionary reconstruction of the world," the daily said.

It added that this political line resembling the ill-famed era of the cold war from the beginning of the 1950's is directed "against all those who refuse to subject to U.S. dictate. It is a policy of furious struggle against all peace, progressive and revolutionary forces of the world, and particularly against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community," the daily stressed.

In view of these facts the daily again stressed that "the internationalist bonds of the party and the Czechoslovak state are based on fraternal unity with the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Union."

"The joint policy of fraternal countries of the socialist community serves the joint effort for the improvement of international atmosphere in the interest of social progress in the whole world," the daily stated and went on to say: "It is true that our plans are being implemented under difficult external as well as internal economic conditions and that their realization meets with many obstacles and shortcomings. However, it is most important that the main directions of the social economic program are being fulfilled and that the society has enough strength, abilities and elan to cope with all difficulties and problems."

At the time of the aggressive imperialist drive against the forces of peace and progress it is most important that all those striving for peace, progress and national independence strengthen their ranks and their international action unity, the daily stressed adding that "fraternal communist and worker's parties of the socialist states through their policy and practical steps on the international field express the unity of the national and internationalist factors. In the process of the revolutionary reconstruction of the world they find new possibilities for increasing their strength and the strength of the whole world anti-imperialist front. Unceasing effort for its firmness, unity and invincibility is what the Czechoslovak Communist Party considers the categoric order of the day and the prior duty," RUDE PRAVO stressed.

INTERNATIONALLY COMPETITIVE ECONOMY URGED

AU191228 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 August on page 3 carries a 2,750-word article by Docent Eng Ladislav Kubik and Prof Eng Jaroslav Nykryn, headlined "What Can and Must Be Done; International Competitiveness of Czechoslovak Economy"

In the opening part of the article, the authors state that "one of the features that has begun to emerge more and more clearly on an international scale in recent years is the systematically escalating pressure of world imperialism, represented above all by the most rapacious North American Capital, whose sole intention is to halt the advance of real socialism at any price, curb its growing global influence, disrupt the development of the already existing socialist countries and dissuade possible further candidates from taking the progressive path of socialist development."

The authors go on to say that these endeavors in international affairs, the consequences of which have a great impact on international trade, must not be underestimated. The CEMA countries, together with the other progressively oriented countries, both as an entity and as individual socialist countries, must respond by improving their economies in order to be competitive on international markets.

"There is no doubt that the CSSR economy will have to adapt itself to the world conditions. It never was and it never will be the other way round. This does not mean a blind subordination to the world markets, but finding the correct place in the world economy, particularly in the process of the socialist economic integration, but also on the markets of the industrially advanced capitalist states and developing countries," the authors say.

Czechoslovak products will become marketable only when they satisfy specific foreign requirements. This is a problem which will have to be tackled by changing the supplier-consumer relations with emphasis on the supplier, that currently exist in the CSSR economy to consumer-supplier relations, with emphasis on the consumer. As these relations stand now, they are mostly oriented toward domestic conditions and that is increasingly handicaping our foreign trade on the world markets. In addition to mastering the results of science and technology, the manufacturing nature of the CSSR economy -- with an eye on the future -- requires a substantially greater engagement in the international division of labor and the exploitation of the objective advantages of the CEMA countries.

However, "it is not enough to concentrate solely on the so-called export production, but one must concentrate on the whole of production, since only from this broad foundation can the export potential grow." When it comes to the management of external economic relations, we must proceed from the viewpoint of the international competitiveness of the CSSR economy, Kubik and Nykryn say.

What should be done?

Among other things, we have to "uncompromisingly revise the criteria for the generation of utility values in Czechoslovak production. What is involved are technical and technological norms, quality indexes, consumption norms and so forth, that are not in harmony with world standards, that are becoming obsolete or are already obsolete, " the authors say, adding that the CSSR domestic yardsticks for comparing product quality are no longer enough; today Czechoslovak products have to be compared with world-standards and this should apply to the whole of production, not only to certain selected sectors.

Another thing that needs to be done is to "ensure a regulated penetration of international categories of values into the Czechoslovak production sphere, particularly of prices and credit conditions." The purpose here would be making economic calculations in production as well as in foreign trade more realistic, the authors state.

Further, "the development of direct relations between the Czechoslovak and partner production organizations in the CEMA countries should be speeded up in the sense of the comprehensive program, particularly in the sphere of production specialization, production cooperation of the coproduction kind and in the membership in joint CEMA economic organizations." The purpose would be to decisively influence the solution "of the oversized production range of the Czechoslovak engineering industry and of the negative consequences stemming from it."

We would also "make domestic trade the ally of foreign trade," the article continues. Consumer goods are of considerable importance in the country's exports, particularly as regards certain traditional products. It is known that in past years, consumer goods were more than once exported to make up for the shortfall in receipts from the sales of machinery and other engineering products abroad. "The aforementioned alliance is to be understood in such a way that the domestic market ceases to be an escape channel for products which for reasons of quality will have no chance on foreign markets," the authors say.

CZECH AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ON GRAIN HARVEST

LD211514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Interview with Miroslav Toman, Czech Socialist Republic minister of agriculture and food, by unidentified announcer, date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear listeners, and welcome to our Saturday talk, Our subject today is very topical: the progress of the harvest. We shall speak today to Miroslav Toman, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic. Comrade Minister, could you first answer the question: How far has the harvest proceeded?

[Answer] So far 80 percent of the harvest has been completed. Work is going on now in particular in mountain areas, particularly in the West Bohemian and South Bohemian Regions. We think that if the weather is favorable the greatest part of the harvest will be completed in 7-10 days.

[Question] Can you tell us what the expectations are for the overall crop this year?

[Answer] The results of the grain harvest are very different in individual regions. In the South and North Moravian Regions the grain production plan is expected to be fulfilled.

In some districts the plan should even be overfulfilled. The situation is similar in the East Bohemian Region where they will be very close to fulfilling the plan or rather they hope to fulfill it as long as the rest of the crop is well harvested in the mountain areas. On the other side, in the South Bohemian and West Bohemian Regions and also in a considerable part of the Central Bohemian Region the plan is in jeopardy mainly due to the unfavorable weather, in particular to the lack of rain during the part of spring most vital for vegetation growth. On average we can say that as our citizens might see it, the crop is good but it is definitely insufficient with regard to the demanding plan for this year. I think that we cannot discuss this issue today with finality but it seems that at the places where certain jobs were carried out in time and where we succeeded in applying the correct agrotechnical methodology we did succeed in slightly reducing the effect as well as the very hard winter last year which significantly affected us.

[Question] A listener is asking about the quality of cereals. Will there be enough for good bread and flour products?

[Answer] The harvest proceedings this year have made it possible to reap good-quality cereals. This is true in particular in the South Moravian, North Moravian and Central Bohemian Regions. I would say that overall the quality of cereals this year is superior to previous years. It has a higher gluten content and is better quality than usual. I think that also barley will be good quality. We do not need to expect problems in this area. We need roughly 1.2 million tons of wheat for use in bakeries and around 600,000 tons of barley for breweries and the rest of the food processing industry. Both amounts have been secured with even a small amount to spare and we even think that we shall be able to put aside some wheat as a reserve for the future. I therefore think there is no reason for not having good high-quality rolls.

[Question] The harvest has been completed in many regions. How shall we look after the stock of grain? If for no other reason we should look after it because we cannot rely on unplanned grain imports needed only because we are poor managers.

[Answer] We have based our grain management on the realistic needs of our livestock production as well as on the utilization of the whole crop. Therefore we specified more our management with regard to the management of grain fodder. We have adopted measures to utilize better all bulk fodder as regards current reaping as well as creating conditions for a good yield next year. We are sowing stubble fields more extensively with mixed crops and also with winter mixed crops in order to have bulk fodder as early as possible next spring and in this way to save grain fodder.

In my opinion, however, there is still a lot to be done in this sphere. We should pay consistent attention that bulk fodder is nowhere substituted with grain fodder in particular for feeding cattle and we should consistently observe given directives on consumption for a production unit to have enough fodder until the new crop comes in and to fulfill partially the demanding tasks for our livestock production in winter until the new crop comes in.

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND CONDOLENCES ON VACEK DEATH

LD202040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of condolences to the Czechoslovak Ministry of Culture and the Union of Czechoslovak Composers and Concert Artists on the death of national artist Karel Vacek. Our music, says the letter, has lost an outstanding personality of a composer and performer, who by his creative work and public activity made a distinct mark in the history of Czechoslovak music.

His songs and compositions, which found great popularity among people, have become a lasting value of our musical consciousness.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a letter of condolences to the two bodies on the death of national artist Karel Vacek.

SOVIET ACADEMICIAN KHRAPCHENKO HONORED 19 AUG

LD192150 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Charlies University has conferred the honorary title of Doctor of Sciences and Arts on Academician Mikhail Khrapchenko, secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Literature and Language Department, and chairman of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature.

Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and other [word indistinct] representatives were present at the festive graduation ceremony at (Carolinum) in Prague today.

HOFFMAN VISITS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 22 AUG

LD221938 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, visited today the exhibition "Land the Provider" in Ceske Budjovice. He showed a particular interest in the stands and exhibits displayed by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union, the Union of Cooperative Farmers, state-owned farms and state fisheries. He also inspected the stand of (?Agrozet), a production-economic unit, which is a supplier of farm equipment.

BRIEFS

FAVORABLE HARVEST PROGRESS -- At the beginning of last week, 58.8 percent of cereals had been harvested; at the beginning of this week the figure was roughly 80 percent. About 7 percent of all acreage sown in Slovakia remains to be harvested; about 66 percent of early potatoes have already been gathered. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Aug 82 p 1 AU]

SEVENTH PIONEER MEETING HELD IN DRESDEN

75,000 Attend Opening Session

AU200940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[ND report on Seventh Pioneer Meeting in Dresden on 18 August]

[Summary] Dresden (ND) -- On Wednesday afternoon about 75,000 Thaelmann Young Pioneers participated in opening the Seventh Pioneer Meeting and in the ceremonies in honor of Ernst Thaelmann. They cordially welcomed Paul Verner, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Margot Honecker, minister of education; and Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden SED Bezirk leadership. Also present were Manfred Ewald, president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation; and Irma Gabel-Thaelmann, the daughter of the unforgotten leader; as well as delegations of Pioneer organizations from socialist countries.

In her address Helga Labs, chairman of the Ernest Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, stressed that many millions of people of the GDR have started their way into political life as members of the Ernest Thaelmann Pioneer Organization. "Helga Labs stressed that everything that Thaelmann struggles for and what he advocated has become reality with us." On behalf of all delegates she conveyed cordial greetings to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary.

In the morning eight Pioneer centers and one Pioneer club were opened in Dresden, reflecting the achievements of the members of the socialist youth organization. There was also an international children's seminar with young guests from 38 countries who spent their holidays in the summer camp of the Wilhelm Pieck Pioneer Republic. The seminar adopted a declaration which reaffirms the right of all children in the world to a life of peace.

Honecker Addresses Youth Rally

DW211056 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0805 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Address by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council at a rally of The Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization in Dresden -- live]

[Text] Dear Young Pioneers, dear Pioneer leaders, dear friends and comrades, dear people of Dresden. In these days beautiful Dresden is a city of joyful and happy children. From all parts of our GDR, from the Baltic coast to the Thuringian forest, you have come to the Seventh Pioneer Meeting. You have made it a feast of joy of life. You have shown that you are ready at all times to perform good deeds for peace, learn diligently, help shape socialist society and prepare for the communist future. [applause]

It is a pleasure for me at this ceremony to convey to all participants in the Seventh Pioneer Meeting and their hosts the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee. [applause, cheers] Dear Young Pioneers, your peace march and the Dresden meeting are evidence of the fact that you have honorably fulfilled your task, the Pioneer expedition entitled "Always Prepared." This is also shown in your report to the Central Committee. I want to wholeheartedly express to you our thanks and our appreciation for this. [applause]

We have seen again in these days that you have many clever ideas. The demonstration of progress in politics and history, arts and culture, science and technology, sports, military training, tourism and all the many other fields proves your talents and skills. Thus everybody can see how valuable the work of The Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization is for the political development and social activities of all children in our country. In Dresden 30 years ago, our unforgotten comrade, Hermann Matern, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, gave your organization the name of Ernst Thaelmann.

At the same time he presented to it the red honorary banner with the pictures of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. Since then the red banner has flown ahead of our young pioneers, and since then you have always held it firmly in your hands for the further flourishing of our socialist GDR. [applause, cheers]

Dear Young Pioneers, in 1952 Dresden was still in ruins. As you know, several weeks prior to its liberation by the glorious Soviet Army this city was razed to the ground by showers of Anglo-American bombs. Yet, it was rebuilt and became a symbol of the will to live. In this very city 30 years ago the young pioneers in the presence of Wilhelm Pieck vowed they would prove worthy of Ernst Thaelmann's name and learn and work for socialism. We can state today that the Pioneer organization has always acted accordingly. It has made an outstanding contribution to the growth and strengthening of our socialist fatherland, the GDR. This will continue to be so. Our party's Central Committee is firmly convinced of that. [applause, cheers]

Dear Young Pioneers, your friends of the Free German Youth -- I was also a FDJ member at one time -- the Pioneer leaders, your teachers and sponsors in the factories helped you discover during your Pioneer expedition how our republic has developed. You learned at the many meetings that many efforts of the workers, peasants and scientists, as well as those of your fathers and mothers, are necessary every day to strengthen and defend our socialist state and to ensure peace in the world. One of your songs says, we need peace as the flower needs light. Fortunately, none of you has experienced war. Our party, our state and our people are doing everything in their power to save you from it forever. Let me stress here once again: There is nothing more important for us than peace. [applause, cheers]

Dear Young Pioneers, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, together with all those in the world who sincerely want peace we fight for disarmament and detente as well as for the preservation of peace for the present and future generations. [applause] It was also this aspect that marked my recent Crimea meeting with our friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries we will do everything to enable us to recover from the troubled and alarming international situation. Above all, the militarist course of the U.S. Government which has announced a crusade against the socialist community must be stopped. The imperialist policy of confrontation and NATO's stepped-up armament must not prevail. [applause, cheers]

Socialism, we are glad to say, is the most powerful bastion of peace in the world. It has taken the initiative time and again to save the peoples from further devastating wars and to prevent the worst thing of all, nuclear destruction. You rightly stressed in these days of your meeting, the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. [applause, cheers]

We fully agree with you, dear Young Pioneers, if you say that you are not too young to do something for peace. Help everywhere to strengthen our socialist fatherland, the GDR, according to the decisions of our 10th party congress. Deepen your friendship with the Pioneers of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. Exercise anti-imperialist solidarity untiringly with the children of the suppressed peoples.

Every one of you is facing the task to learn and work well and diligently. This is what society expects you to do and it will be to your own benefit. We know that you are planning to achieve something special with your Pioneer expedition. For this you need knowledge, imagination, initiative and, last but not least, active Pioneer collectives. You can rest assured that our party will continue in the future to assist you by word and deed. It has always given special concern to the children because you, dear Young Pioneers, are the future of our people, the brave builders of the world of socialism and peace. [applause, cheers]

Dear Young Pioneers, for the remaining hours of your meeting at the great Pioneer festival and its merry ending I wish you a good time, much happiness and gaiety.

Long Live Our Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization!

For Peace and Socialism! Be Prepared! [applause, cheers]

Honecker Views Demonstration

LD211238 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dresden, 21 Aug (ADN) -- As the climax of the Seventh Pioneer Meeting in Dresden, the Elbe City is at the moment experiencing a demonstration by 10,000 Thaelmann Young Pioneers. The boys and girls cordially welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other members of the state and party leadership to their demonstration for peace and socialism. Their welcome was also directed at delegations of foreign Pioneer and children's organization, as well as the Children's Bureau of the World Council of Democratic Youth.

Together with Erich Honecker, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Paul Verner and Egon Krenz, as well as other members of the SED Central Committee, including Minister for Education Margot Honecker, were welcomed by the girls and boys and their hosts in Dresden.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHANISTAN'S BABRAK KARMAL

AU200937 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of greetings to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the national independence of Afghanistan, I convey to you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council as well as the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people.

Due to the victory of the April revolution, decisive prerequisites have been created in Afghanistan for eliminating the social backwardness and for building a progressive social order.

The GDR people are following with great sympathy the efforts of your country to implement the tasks of the PDPA National Conference. Rallied around the party, the patriots of Afghanistan will succeed in reliably securing and further expanding the achievements of the revolution.

With your visit to the GDR and the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, a new phase in the cooperation between the SED and the PDPA and between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been introduced.

I am firmly convinced that the fraternal relations and firm affinity between our parties, states and peoples will further strengthen and develop to the benefit of the citizens of the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in the interest of world peace.

I wish you, dear Comrade Karmal, and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan new great successes.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, conveyed cordial congratulations to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

FESTIVITIES CELEBRATE CONSTITUTION DAY 20 AUG

Budapest Hosts Military Parade

LD201850 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 0925 GMT on 20 August carries a 95-minute relay of the Constitution Day parade along the Danube embankment in Budapest. The parade opens as three hydrofoils flying the Hungarian flag and the Hungarian Defense Association banner make their way along the river to the sound of fanfares while a formation of MI-8T helicopters flies overhead, followed by two squadrons of smaller KA-26 helicopters.

Next a flying seaplane bearing the slogan "Long Live the Party" flies over. Volvo and Wartburg motorboats, also with flags, appear. Then there is a formation of Hungarian powerboats, followed by ferry boats carrying slogans saying: "All Power Belongs to the Working People."

The parade continues with aerobatics by a Zlin-526 AFS airplane, followed by a formation of KA-26 helicopters.

This is followed by a military parade in two parts, the first comprising 33 armored combat vehicles, 10 amphibious tracked vehicles and four motorized tanks. The narrator asks Capt Laszlo Simon, a military expert, about the role of the armored combat vehicles. Simon says that they are the combat vehicle of the Hungarian army's motorized sharpshooter units and are used for personnel transportation and in combat.

There is then an aerobatic display by a single-seat L-29 airplane. Col Istvan Balint, the program's aviation expert, says these airplanes have good aerodynamic characteristics and can be used for various purposes, from training to complex tasks.

The second part of the military parade features two large and two small minesweepers manned by personnel in green army uniform.

The parade continues with a display of radio-controlled model aircraft followed by an air display put on by the Delta formation team flying six ZLIN-142 airplanes.

The parade concludes with a series of parachute drops into the Danube by Hungarian Defense Association members.

Ovari, Horvath Address Rallies

LD201954 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 20 (MTI) -- Rallies were held at Opusztaszer, southern Hungary, and Koszeg, western Hungary, on August 20, the Constitution Day.

Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, delivered a speech at Opusztaszep, and Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, addressed therally in Koszeg.

Miklos Ovari stressed "it was laid down in our Constitution in 1949 that the Hungarian People's Republic is the state of the working people. This sentence can seem to be simple and natural nowadays. But we must not forget that our country could be changed into the state of workers because it was able to make the best of the opportunity offered by the liberation in 1945. However, building socialism is a bigger and more complicated task. It has become evident that it has to fight not only against the enemies of socialism but also against its own weakness and mistakes. It has come to light that the raising of a nation to a socialist way of life and cultural level requires long and troublesome work. We have learnt in the course of building socialism that each per cent growth demands hard work."

Analysing political and economic problems, the Central Committee secretary said as follows about Hungary's present position:

"Recently Janos Kadar has used a rare but very apt expression: common consent. The point of this expression is the great achievement of the past 25 years, the starting point of each successfully implemented task and the main pledge of our success in the future.

"Our people not only understand and approve the policy of our party, but it supports it actively. The party policy's single target is the altruistic service of the cause of the motherland and progress. Our people's support also means that it has the will and ability to solve the real problems of the society and nation under the present, more difficult circumstances. In the following years it will come to light which way the world will follow and, whether the achievements of detente will be strengthened and peace protected, or not," concluded Miklos Ovari.

In his speech delivered in Koszeg, Minister of Home Affairs Istvan Horvath stressed:

"The mutual confidence between the party and the people, which was established and strengthened after the 1956 counterrevolution, is an important and great value of our socialist system. Experience gained by millions proves the correctness of our party's alliance policy, which is based on confidence, and the intention of millions -- party and non-party members -- keeps common consent to be an active factor in our life.

"A legal law and order, which is based on the constitutional legal system, is maintained in Hungary. We protect the basic interest of the society under any circumstances and against anybody. In the interest of better cooperation in the community, our socialist power system relies upon conviction and the unenforced obedience to norms first of all, but if necessary -- regarding the general values of socialism, humanity, collectivism and the guaranteed rights of the individual -- it will use force to implement its task in the future too. The improvement of socialist democracy is an important condition of our further development. It is a basic element of our system and its development is a duty which is determined by our ideas," emphasized the minister of home affairs.

MARJAI VIEWS ECONOMIC, FOREIGN TRADE SUCCESSES

LD201950 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI) -- In his celebration speech made at Tapioszele, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai discussed topical questions of economic construction work. On foreign economic relations he said:

"Our country is economically open, without maintaining broad relations we cannot develop, progress, cannot even keep up our living standard and will lose ability to develop. In view of this we take advantage of every possibility and speak at every forum in an effort to counterbalance attempts at narrowing economic relations, and intentions to obstruct mutually beneficial economic relations between countries of different social systems."

"Thanks to our well-proven consistent foreign policy and solid domestic situation, our word is being heeded beyond our borders more than ever before in our history. Our best contribution is the way we work which is earning us prestige the world over.

"With the help of the December 1978 decision of the HSWP Central Committee and the guidance of the 12th party congress we are adapting faster and more flexibly to our surroundings. We have counterbalanced adverse circumstances and disadvantageous changes. We have not ceased to develop.

"We have retained our position in the world, and we are a reliable and respected member of the community of socialist countries and have a good reputation."

Jozsef Marjai evaluated the economic results of last year:

"In 1981 with an extraordinary effort we managed to export more to Western markets than import. At the time of crisis this is a particularly remarkable achievement. We have virtually maintained the standard of living and supplies have improved."

Jozsef Marjai said that the country must work under more difficult conditions this year. In the world economy this year is a year of fierce competition which is getting more and more difficult. However, the results of the first seven months indicate that difficulties can be overcome with greater efforts. The chief goals are invariably efficiency, and the improvement of the economy", concluded Jozsef Marjai.

CZINEGE SPEAKS AT OFFICER INDUCTION CEREMONY

LD201820 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 0755 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Speech by Hungarian Defense Minister Lajos Czinege on the occasion of the induction ceremony of professional officers of the Hungarian Armed Forces held at Lajos Kossuth Square in Budapest on 20 August -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests, young officer comrades. On the occasion of the ceremony for commissioning officers in our armed forces and the public induction of the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guard, I respectfully greet among us the members of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Politburo, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, representatives of the party, state and social organs, long-standing militants of the Hungarian workers' movement and the officers and generals -- both on active duty and in retirement -- of the armed forces and bodies. I greet our foreign guests who have given the honor of their presence at our ceremony, the members of the diplomatic corps, the military and air attaches and representatives of the Soviet Army. I greet the parents, wives and relations of the newly commissioned officers. I greet all our kind guests at our ceremony. On behalf of all of us, I greet with affection the young officers of the Hungarian People's Army and the Border Guard, the students who graduated this year from the Lajos Kossuth Military Academy, the Mate Zalka Military Technical Academy, the Gyorgy Kilian Aviation Technical Academy, the military academies and colleges of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic as well as from Hungarian universities and colleges. It is a particular source of joy for us that for the first time this year we are able to commission officers who, having passed the threshold of youth, began to become acquainted with the tasks connected with the armed defense of the people's cause at a military secondary boarding school.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests: We could say that it has become a tradition over the past 15 years that we commission on 20 August young officers who have accepted as their life career the armed defense of our socialist homeland, our working people and our historic achievements. As a sumbol of the cohesion and unity of the people and its armed forces, our young officers are taking a life-long oath in front of the national assembly building and state flag on the day of our Constitution: the holiday of newly-baked bread.

Young officer comrades, you must be proud of the fact that you will serve as professional officers of armed forces that are equipped and trained in a modern way and which are in cohesion with the people. Dear comrades, on the anniversary of the birth of our socialist Constitution, we recall with sentiments -- which mobilize for the further acceptance of responsibility -- that over the past 40 years there has been a realization of all those magnificent objectives for which past generations struggled throughout the centuries. Our people are justly proud of the results achieved so far, which provide a good foundation -- even in the difficult international economic and political conditions -- for the work and struggle underway for the realization and construction of a more advanced socialist society.

It is a fundamental factor and characteristic of the development of our internal political life that our working class, peasantry and intelligentsia are toiling under the leadership of our party, in a devoted, diligent and successful way toward the realization of our national program and on carrying out the tasks of social, economic and cultural construction work.

Our people understand the fact that now, in the more difficult conditions, one of the most important tasks is to safeguard the results and achievements attained so far and to create the conditions for further development. They are aware of the fact that all this requires hard and devoted work. We are seeking, among the current conditions of socialist construction work, those new methods, incentives and forms which may effectively promote the restoration of the balance of the people's economy and the preservation of our results achieved in the working people's standard of living.

The experiences to date in the realization of our economic policy objectives and plans prove that our people's economy, based on stable foundations, is developing in the right direction. In spite of the unfavorable international political and economic conditions, in the first half of 1982 industrial production increased by nearly 2 percent, nearly as much as planned. There are good prospects for yields in agriculture. The supply of goods to the population at a required standard and in more civilized way has been assured.

Credit should be given for all this to our working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and to all those diligently working citizens who consider the full realization of our socio-economic objectives both as their social duty and as being in their own interests. On this occasion we speak with particular respect about our peasantry, those working in large-scale socialist agricultural enterprises who have secured the country's bread for next year and the basic materials of an agricultural origin required by industry. They have also provided, with the cooperation of several hundred of thousand small farms, food supplies for the population at a high standard.

We are confident and convinced that we will overcome the difficulties. Nonetheless, we have to realize that we must work in a more disciplined way and, above all, more efficiently, in all walks of life because this is the only way in which we may preserve our achievements and lay the foundations for the process of further development.

The further development of economic cooperation with the USSR and the member-countries of the CEMA is an indispensable precondition for the realization of our plans and objectives. It is our firm resolve to better utilize the opportunities lying in socialist economic integration and to broaden our economic relations with the socialist and developing countries. At the same time we are also extending our economic contacts with the capicalist countries on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

Dear comrades, the elements of detente and tension, peaceful coexistence and confrontation, and compromises and resolute opposition exist and exert influence at the same time in international political life and interstate relations. The forces of progress and reaction conflict sharply. In opposition to the withdrawing of forces which stubbornly cling to the past and which are capable of using the tools of cold and real war for their own selfish interests, the masses of people, the democratic and socialist movements and the forces fighting for peace and progress are there in every sphere of international life asserting their will.

Helsinki was outstanding stage of the fight against the cold war, and for detente and the normalization of interstate relations. This promising development unfortunately has come to a standstill. In fact, in several spheres there has been a regression as a consequence of the actions of the forces in opposition to Helsinki and its spirit. The extremist imperialist forces have set themselves the aim of changing the international, military balance of power to their benefit. They would like to stop the progressive processes of world politics and to reverse the wheel of history.

In our days too imperialism is making successive endeavors to aggravate the international situation, to stoke up the old and new crisis centers in the various regions of the world. Their attack against the Asian, African and Latin American national independence movements, against the countries and peoples who have gained their independence and have stepped onto the path of progress, serves the goal of obstructing development and resolving international problems according to the interests of imperialism. This is especially evident in the current Israeli aggression in the Middle East region. In this aggression, every tool, including the extermination campaign against the Palestinian people, the destruction of the Lebanese capital, the destruction of the homes of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian Arabs, is considered acceptable in order to assert their imperialist goals and interests. Together with the peace-loving forces of the world, we condemn this. We resolutely take a stand against every aggression of this kind. We consistently fight so that we can resolve the disputed issues with political tools at the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the forces fighting throughout the world for social progress pursue a sober, moderate policy. They consistently fight for the prevention of the return of the cold war atmosphere, on behalf of the better (?part) of mankind and representing its interests. The socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, are compelled to make grave material sacrifices in order to prevent the realization of the intentions of the imperialist circles, the gaining of a military superiority of strength and the return of an aggressive policy of diktat.

The struggle of the forces of socialism and social progress and the increasingly resolute developing movements, meeting with the intentions of the realistically-minded capitalist sides, have again put into the forefront of world politics the talks related to the limitation of arms and military forces, and to the improvement of international relations. We trust that these talks will lead to results, even at the cost of a difficult and long struggle.

We strive so that the peace-(?lacking) propaganda campaign of the imperialist circles against the socialist and developing countries and progressive movements, and their successive attempts to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries, should be thwarted. We resolutely take a stand against every type of economic discrimination and the impeding of normal international economic relations. It is our conviction that such a policy of the imperialist circles is doomed to failure.

Dear comrades, our esteemed guests, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries make successive initiatives, newer and newer endeavors to preserve the achievements of detente, to reduce tension. At the same time, recognizing the dangers threatening peace, we strengthen our defense capacity in the awareness of our historical responsibility.

The Hungarian people know and understand their tasks and duties. They identify with the defense goals of our party and our government. In spite of our economic problems, they ensure the conditions necessary to keep our country's defense capability at a high level because it is their conviction that strong national defense, defense collaboration and cooperation realized in the Warsaw Pact are a trustworthy security of the defense of our socialist achievements and our freedom, and of the protection of our peace and security. The staff of our armed forces and bodies, satisfying the constantly growing requirements and offering the best of their knowledge, carry out in good cooperation with one another those tasks which serve the defense of our country, our socialist state, our social order, the protection of our state borders, and the maintenance of public order and security.

In the successful achievements, the self-sacrificing work and spontaneous initiatives of the soldiers and officers, subordinates and commanders have a decisive role, for which the socialist competition movement ensures especially favorable conditions. In our People's Army and our Border Guard, similar to other spheres of life, the widespread socialist competition taking place for decades has contributed -- and still contributes -- significantly to the realization of the targets of rational management. With pleasure we can report that according to the evidence of a recent assessment, in the socialist competition movement outstanding successes were attained in our People's Army.

This year, as in previous years, the decisive majority of rank-and-file soldiers and companies have increased their efforts. Outstanding awards were attained by 8 regiments and military organizations, nearly 120 battalions, several thousand companies, platoons and squadrons, and several tens of thousands of soldiers. This same is true in the divisions and stations of the Border Guard too, with regard to training and preparation, and the performance of duty.

For the first time in the history of our People's Army, the awards of "excellent higher unit," and "topranking higher unit," are being granted.

Comrades, the process of changing over to conscripted military service for a reduced time has now concluded. In the days before the holidays, we let those conscripted soldiers and border guards return from the People's Army and Border Guard to civilian life, some one-third of the regular ranks, who served for only 18 months. For understandable reasons, in variation with custom, we examined more widely and thoroughly what the training and military preparedness of the (?reserves) and conscripted soldiers is like. We established with pleasure that the time of preparation has been reduced, but not the standard. The young soldiers understand that the shorter time of service must be made up for with their diligence. The professional staff, with clever, compound measures and successful work, ensured that the soldiers should prepare well for the defense of the homeland.

Young comrade-officers, you start your fine, noble, hard, manly service in such circumstances. This profession also demands sacrifices from the individual. All this is taken into account and recognized by our people. They await you in the People's Army and in the Border Guard with trust; they count on your work and self-sacrificing firmness. Always be worthy of this trust. In your new posts, make use of your political, military and professional knowledge, and your experiences (?acquired) in the movement. Take your part in the work of public life and society, in a manner worthy of the officers of the socialist armed forces. Constantly increase your military and [word indistinct], develop your political preparedness, and perfect your readiness to perform the tasks of military service. Be demanding toward yourselves and, be demanding, but just, humane commanders toward your subordinates. Prepare the young people entrusted to your care comprehensively and thoroughly, to fulfill their military obligation. Teach them to love the homeland and the people, to respect other nations and brotherhood-in-arms with the fraternal armies. I would also like you to be balanced, satisfied and happy people in your family and private life. You should be useful citizens of our socialist homeland, successful and esteemed officers of our armed forces.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the inauguration and the ceremonial swearing-in, I thank all those who guided and helped our officers. I thank the parents for the self-sacrificing effort with which they raised their sons and helped their preparation for their profession. I express my appreciation to the general and secondary school teachers; to the residence hall instructors; to the working collectives; to the commanders and teachers of the military colleges; our country's universities; the Soviet and Polish military education institutions; to the party and youth organization, for the successful teaching with which they contributed to our officers preparing for the armed service of the cause of the homeland and the people. To you, young comrade-officers, I wish from the heart much success, military fortune during your entire life, and for this, good strength and health.

POLITBURO APPROVES JARUZELSKI-BREZHNEV TALKS

LD201814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Communique issued from the 20 Aug session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has acquainted itself with the course and results of the talks conducted by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Crimea. The Politburo fully approved the results of the meeting and in particular the complete unity -- expressed in the talks -- of stances and views. The great significance of the development of Polish-Soviet relations on a basis of socialist internationalism, equality of rights, respect of sovereignty and friendly mutual aid was stressed. The Politburo with deep satisfaction has received the assurance of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet Union will continue to give Poland all possible aid for emerging from the crisis situation.

The Politburo has expressed the view that the assessment -- conducted in the Crimea talks -- of the international situation is in accordance with the fundamental national interests of Poland. It was stressed that the policy of the U.S. administration, which imposes an arms spiral on the world, and which exacerbates tensions, applying -- contrary to the principles accepted in international relations -- forms of pressure and interference in the internal matters of sovereign states, constitutes a serious threat to European and world security. The place occupied in the talks by matters of the defense of peace, including the peace movement, was stressed.

The Politburo acquainted itself with reports on the subject of the current sociopolitical situation. It was stated that the overwhelming majority of the working people are in favor of calm and resolution of difficult problems of the country through work, healing of the economy and improvement of the social climate and living conditions, and the national accord of all patriotically-thinking and responsible peoples. The forces interested in destabilization are attempting to disrupt this process. They are inspired and actively supported by the subversive foreign centers. Their activity is aimed at creating a wave of unrest, particularly for the end of August and the beginning of September.

These intentions are striking at the process of normalization of life and at the interests of the community. The people's power, faced with such intentions and actions, cannot and will not be indifferent. The Politburo emphasized the strict interdependence of calm and order in Poland with the realization of profound democratic reforms in the sociopolitical and economic life and with the prospect of the suspension of martial law. The Politburo was acquainted with the current initial stage of realization of the resolution of the ninth Central Committee plenum devoted to the matters of youth. The Politburo decided that the 10th Central Committee plenum would be devoted to the principles of the 3-year plan.

JARUZELSKI MESSAGE ON OPENING OF SCHOOL YEAR

LD221830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the many difficulties in the preparations for the new school year, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a letter to the voivodas and mayors of voivodship towns.

In this letter he drew attention to the urgent need to counteract the existing difficulties and to alleviate their effects. It is a question of overhauling the educational premises and employing as many of this year's graduates as possible from the teachers' departments of the universities. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed in the letter that a very important matter is the timely delivery of textbooks, exercise books, school equipment, footwear and clothing.

The resolution of the Council of Ministers on teachers' salaries must be implemented on time. The voivodas and town mayors were committed to inform the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the actions undertaken and their effects by 20 September.

DAILY SCORES 'SUBVERSIVE' FOREIGN RADIO STATIONS

LD230807 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug -- The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recalled that early in July Poland lodged a sharp protest at the forum of the UN Committee for Information against the activity of subversive radio stations, in connection with the notorious issue of illegal, incompatible with the norms and provisions of international law, brutal and glaring interference in the internal affairs of our country and deliberate poisoning of the international atmosphere by some radio stations operating in the territory of NATO countries. [sentence as received]

"The activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is deliberately and intentionally directed at inspiring subversive, seditious actions in the socialist states, sowing confusion, spreading disinformation and backing counter-revolutionary elements in their attempts to topple people's authority.

"The criminal activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty [word indistinct] against many spheres of international law. Above all, it violates the sphere of human rights, spelled out in the covenant on civil and political rights adopted by the UN on December 16, 1966.

"The existence and activity of the two subversive radio stations also is incompatible with the UN Charter provisions and other important documents of international accords banning interference in internal affairs of other states.

"The subversive activity of the Munich-based radio stations is also an act of unilateral, permanent violation of bilateral agreements between Poland and particular capitalist states, including the U.S. and the FRG," the army daily charged.

"We also have the moral right to address our justified claims to the FRG. The permission for stationing Radio Free Europe and other subversive radio stations in West Germany and the tolerance accorded to their subversive activity against Poland is incompatible in every respect with the letter and spirit of the Poland-FRG treaty of December 7, 1970," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed in conclusion.

TRYBUNA LUDU DECRIES UNDERGROUND UNION ACTIVITY

LD230806 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug -- The Polish party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said today that "if the political opposition, including Solidarnosc, calls today from the underground for coming out against the socialist state...then these actions have nothing in common with the tasks and goals of a trade union".

"The opposition groups and grouping offer nothing constructive...their only program is negation, a rebellion against anything done by the authorities to normalize the socio-political and economic life," the daily charged.

"With such a 'no' program, the political opposition is already unable to manipulate the society so effectively as before December," the daily said and, referring to recent disturbances it continued:

"These are not mass events -- either in their scope or range, but nevertheless they are very perilous, bringing with them the danger of unrestrained, out-of-control reactions.

"Therefore, restraint and distrust will not suffice in the face of opposition actions. They must be firmly counteracted.

"The society, Poland needs a 'yes' offer. This has been drafted in the 9th Extraordianry PZPR Congress program resolution and over the past eight months...has been consistently implemented by the Martial Council of National Redemption and the state's constitutional organs. Any actions violating martial law regulations will meet a decisive, firm opposition of the authority," stressed TRYBUNA LUDU

RAKOSWKI STRESSES NEED FOR 'SOCIAL PEACE'

LD202344 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] In an interview granted to the Warsaw city daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY which is to be published tomorrow, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakoswki reviewed the social and political situation in the country. He said that the paramount duty of the authorities is to carry on the constant dialogue with society and that what the Polish people need now is social peace.

Referring to the forthcoming second anniversary of the signing of the so-called social contracts in Gdansk and Szczecin, Mr. Rakowski stressed that the dissatisfaction of the working people was justified and that their protests were not against socialism but against the distortions of socialism.

Speaking about the relations between the state and the church, Dep ty Prime Minister Rakowski observed that they constitute an indispensable element of the social and political relations in Poland. This dialogue has not been broken although some of the problems under discussion are very controversial.

In the final part of his interview, Mr. Rakowski spoke about the future of the trade union movement in Poland and expressed his opinion that important social, economic and political reasons are making the revival of this movement increasingly closer.

THREE VOIVODSHIP DEFENSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS HELD

LD211158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] In accordance with the decision of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Military Council of National Salvation, a meeting of the Voivodship Defense Committee was held in Lodz. The agenda of the meeting included evaluation of the sociopolitical situation in the voivodship, results of the struggle against speculation and economic hastefulness and housing. Also discussed were results of the inspection carried out by armed forces in the enterprises which served agriculture during the harvest. It was stated that the sociopolitical situation in Lodz Voivodship is complex. On the one hand there are signs of stabilization in the sphere of security and order and on the other hand, one can observe unfavorable phenomena: The number of thefts and break-ins has increased. Economic crimes constitute a dangerous phenomenon and produce losses of many millions in the economy and delay coming out of the crisis.

Other Sessions Held

LD202028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Voivodship Defense Committee sessions have taken place in Skierniewice and Gdansk. The session in Skierniewice was attended by Lt Gen Zygmunt Zielinksi, secretary of the Military Council of National Salvation.

A report was presented on the state of public order and security in the voivodship, and the tasks of the prosecuting organs were outlined. Much space was devoted to the course of the struggle against speculation, wastage and mismanagement. Many proposals were submitted, which will permit activity in this field to be streamlined.

The results of the military-civilian checks in the "Summer 82" campaign were also assessed. The irregularities which were revealed in the rural economy were reported on. The regional administration's procedure and mode of settling complaints and suggestions from the population were also evaluated. The housing economy was discussed.

The implementation of new investment projects and the overhauling of health service premises were discussed at the session in Gdansk. It was stated that the slow pace of construction is caused partly by the shortage of construction materials, bad work organization by the contracted firms, and the low efficiency of the activity of some investment services. The need was stressed to take official action against those guilty of neglect.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 16 AUG MEETING REPORTED

AU201125 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "From the Work of the Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The Government Press Office reports that the Council of Ministers met on 16 August in accordance with the meetings schedule. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski in the absence of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who, as we all know, is in the USSR.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with an evaluation of the population's health situation.

This situation has been characterized in recent years by a constant fall in susceptibility toward infectious diseases, the fight against which depends above all on the direct actions of the health service. Our fight against those severe infectious diseases dependent on sanitary conditions in the country has been less effective. There is also no fundamental change in the situation concerning those diseases which medicine cannot combat or against which worked-out methods of treatment cannot be applied on a mass scale. Combating tuberculosis is unsatisfactory, it was said. It was reported that the number of illnesses due to venereal diseases has dropped, although the figures are still high.

The health situation with children and young people is characterized by a drop in the infant mortality rate from 21.3 to 20.5 in 1981. The Council of Ministers regarded this drop as unsatisfactory. Health checks on young people and children show that tooth decay and disorders, defective eyesight, faulty posture and delayed psychological development are some of the most common medical disorders.

The Council of Ministers appraised the fulfillment of the program up to now for developing health care and social welfare for the years 1973-80.

It was said that the material base of the health service and social welfare is unsatisfactory. The conclusion was drawn that the program is not being implemented the way it should. Nevertheless, greater numbers of medical personnel had been recruited according to plan, with the exception of dentists and pharmacists.

Accepting the report of the minister of health and social welfare, the Council of Ministers positively appraised the work of the health service. It was stressed at the same time that it is essential to have the health service step up activities aimed at improving hygiene in rural areas. Developing preventive activity particularly among schoolchildren was recognized as an important task. Developing physical education is very important. Meeting the community's expectations half way, it is also necessary to apply herbal medicine more widely. The minister of health and social welfare was asked to reduce the number of narrow specializations among doctors.

The Council of Ministers placed the appropriate ministries under an obligation to fully implement the operational plans concerning the level of medical care, including supplies of drugs. The Economic Committee was asked to urgently examine the situation concerning investment for health services and social welfare. The minister for labor, wages and social services was also placed under an obligation to prepare proposals in consultation with the minister of health on how to better distribute medical personnel locally.

The Council of Ministers appealed to the community to take particular care of their own health and raise the country's state of health and sanitary conditions.

Schools Before the New Year

Next, the Council of Ministers examined how schools and centers of education are being prepared for the new school year. It was said that 4.5 million children will be attending elementary schools in the new year, which is 160,000 more than last year; 2.1 million young people will be attending post-elementary schools.

It was said that in implementing the decision of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress concerning spreading secondary education within the framework of the existing education system, the Ministry for Education and Upbringing is systematically modernizing the ways in which schools function and is laying emphasis in this functioning on strengthening the upbringing process.

New regulations on school internal life are being implemented. The new regulations increase the power of teachers' councils over general activity in the school. Greater requirements have been made concerning the assessment, classification and promotion of children. Entrance examinations to post-elementary schools are being introduced as well as final examinations in all professional schools and new regulations concerning the graduation examination.

The material and technical conditions under which schools function will improve somewhat. Over 200 buildings will be handed over for education purposes up to September, and over 5,000 buildings will be improved. It has been decided to considerably increase the production of textbooks before the school year starts.

A preliminary analysis was also made of the situation with teachers. It is envisaged that there will be a force of 450,000 teachers in the new school year.

An important matter for teachers is the implementation of the teachers charter -- a law which was adopted by the Sejm at the beginning of the year. The Council of Ministers adopted further resolutions which are regulations on how this law should be implemented. Of particular importance is the resolution concerning salaries.

Resolutions were also adopted concerning granting vacations to teachers for study purposes, reductions for rail travel by teachers and bank loans for teachers commencing work in rural areas.

The Employment of Graduates

The Council of Ministers examined a bill on the employment of graduates together with the draft regulations for its implementation. In these draft regulations, the abolition of the much-criticized obligation to employ graduates and its replacement by an active policy of distributing teachers is foreseen. Designed to abolish the administrative measures which have been applied up to now, the bill will make it easier for graduates to take up employment both in the socialized and the unsocialized economy.

The Law on Road Traffic

During the next point in the agenda, the Council of Ministers examined and approved a bill presented by the Ministry of Transportation entitled "The Law on Road Traffic," commonly known as the Highway Code. This bill will control road traffic in a comprehensive way for the first time in our legislation. Last year, this bill was submitted for social discussion and met with people's approval. The aim behind the bill is a better adaptation of traffic laws to meet increasing road traffic and international law.

The Council of Ministers also approved four draft regulations which will form part of the new law and will be submitted to the Sejm together with it. These will be in effect after the law has been adopted. These regulations concern changes in road signs and signals, the technical requirements of a motor vehicle, motorists and the transport of dangerous materials. The Council of Ministers praised the Ministry of Transportation and the Ministry of Internal Affairs for carefully preparing the bill and using the results of the wide social consultation which had been held.

The Council of Ministers also thanked the Motorization Council and the Legislative Council for their work and active participation in preparing the bill.

During the next point in the agenda, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution concerning measures to boost export production. Besides bringing advantages to producers, an increase in this production should make it possible to increase imports and in this way improve the supply of goods to the domestic market and ease the difficulties in the entire economy.

SIWICKI INSPECTS MILITARY TRAINING FACILITIES

AU201300 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Aug 82 pp 1,2

[Report signed "IR": "Full Implementation of Training and Educational Tasks -- Gen of Arms Florian Siwicki Visits Naval and Silesian Military District Units"]

[Text] Gen of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, visited for 2 days last week the military units of the navy and the Silesian military districts, studied the implementation of the production and organization-investment plans of the Dabrowszczaki naval shipyards and met with young teachers who act as guardians of school circles of the Union of the Socialist Polish Youth.

In Naval Unit

The chief of the Naval Air Force reported to Gen F. Siwicki on the implementation of the training tasks for this year and on the state of combat readiness. The report shows that, despite the country's continued complicated situation, which influences to some extent the daily life of the armed forces, all the training tasks are being implemented according to plan.

This is possible primarily because of the correct organization of the process of training and because of the great commitment of airmen, especially the regular cadre, to creating training conditions in the unit.

These efforts are producing positive results. During the most recent control inspection the unit in question was given a very good evaluation.

During the tour of the training base, especially of the rooms in which preparations for flights are made, one could see that the unit attaches much attention to ensuring the correct training conditions and the safety of pilots' flights and other service duties. This was confirmed by the pilots themselves when talking to Gen F. Siwicki, who showed an interest not only in the training conditions, but also in the conditions of the regular cadre's life outside the service and the broadly conceived process of soldiers' upbringing. In this connection he stressed the extremely important role of matters such as the organization of the unit's life according to regulations, skillful efforts to reconcile exacting requirements placed on soldiers with genuine care for them, justice in evaluating the efforts and achievements of soldiers, the complete knowledge of moods against the background of service, living conditions and the situation in the country and the world, and close and direct contacts between commanders and party and youth organizations, on the one hand, and the entire soldierly community, on the other.

Anticipating and tackling the country's certain political, social and economic problems, effectively explaining the changes in all spheres of our life, consulting subordinates on the issues that raise doubts in their minds and meaningfully discussing such issues are crucial parts of educational work, especially with young soldiers, Gen F. Siwicki stressed. Only in this way is it possible to train a conscious soldier who has the proper understanding of the changes in our life and who is dedicated to socialist Poland.

At the end of his visit to the naval unit in question Gen F. Siwicki expressed his satisfaction with the effective implementation of its training and upbringing tasks.

In Higher Naval School

As in the previous unit, Gen F. Siwicki began his inspection in the higher naval school by listening to a report by the school commander and his deputies on the training of cadet officers and on the school's scientific and organizational development. The facts presented by the members of the school command and the inspection of many instruction, scientific and sports facilities unambiguously demonstrated that the naval school is continuing to develop.

The comprehensive program for modernizing the school, which was undertaken 5 years ago, has already produced expected results, even though it is still far from completed. The number of excellently equipped premises continues to increase, and the scientific library, which contains over 145,000 books and some 650 publications continues to expand. The school's equipment used in developing the process of instruction and in tackling each year increasingly complicated scientific tasks is excellent. Athletic and recreation facilities continue to increase. Cadet officers, especially those in the third and fourth grades, continue to enjoy increasingly better living conditions. Changes in organization and equipment continue to go hand-in-hand with the development of the school's cadre: The numbers of independent scientific employees and officers who have important research and creative achievements and scientific degrees continue to increase. This is the fulfillment of one of the main conditions for the schools' further development.

It should be mentioned in this connection that the achievements of the school's scientists and instructors add to the improvement of our navy, raise its combat readiness and increase the effectiveness of defending our maritime limits. This is so in the case of the methods of combat actions at sea and in the case of improvements in combat technology, which helps raise the efficiency and make easier the handling of hardware.

During his visit to the school and in his talks with the commanding staff. Gen F. Siwicki showed an interest in the attitudes and conduct of the regular cadre and cadet officers against the background of the changes in the country's internal situation in the past 2 years.

According to the staff of the school's command, the events of the past 2 years have helped to greatly increase the political militancy of the cadre and cadet officers. Compared with the previous period, their interest in the country's affairs has greatly increased. It is also necessary to stress that the political attitudes of the school's regular cadre and cadet officers did not give rise to any reservations.

Discussing the problems of training in the higher naval school and the professional and intellectual education of young naval cadres, Gen F. Siwicki drew attention to the need to search for new solutions for such education. The point is to organize the education of future cadres in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the military school as well as to foster more than ever the resourcefulness, initiative and independence of future officers and to give them a better training in fulfilling the commanding and educational functions they assume immediately on graduation. This subject deserves more thorough research, analyses and better solutions, the general said.

With the Silesian Military District

The daily press, radio and television reports provide much information on our armed forces, participation in the country's social and economic life and in maintaining security. However, it would be a mistake to assume that in our country's present complicated situation the armed forces are wholly devoted to just those duties. That this is not so is attested to by the complete implementation of the training tasks planned for this year. Gen F. Siwicki acquainted himself with the manner in which one of such tasks -- the exercise of the Silesian military district units -- is fulfilled.

Without going into the course of that exercise and its tactical solutions, it is worth stressing the fact that -- in line with the action methodology valid in our armed forces -- the organizers of the exercise not only sought to test the state of training and practice systems of command as well as to raise combat readiness, but also to define in detail specific research airms, including the possibilities for organizing and conducting combat actions by specific units under the assumed conditions of war. In addition, the exercise was organized and conducted in such a way that the strictly defined tasks were implemented not only by the units, but also by the subunits of various land and air services, which carried out the programmed tactical and combat commitments.

These two facts -- it should be stated that the observation of that exercise produced far more facts -- make it clear that the principle of rational activity, which has been propagated in our armed forces for many years in absolutely all spheres, situations and conditions has become a rule which can and must not be abandoned.

Another more general observation: The decisions made during that exercise by commanders did not give rise to doubts if evaluated in line with the valid rules of combat. Like the manner in which they were made, these decisions accorded with the current theories of combat, but, as Gen F. Siwicki stressed, it is not always he who sticks to certain canons and valid rules that always wins in combat. Success comes primarily to him who, being faithful to general rules, is able to see ahead, to visualize the course of the combat to be undertaken, to foresee all the possible responses of the adversary, to show increased shrewdness and boldness in thinking and to choose the simplest original solution. The point is that every tactical exercise should fully employ the intellectual powers of all its participants. It is worth bearing in mind that modern combat is to a great extent a duel of minds and a struggle between intellects.

Gen F. Siwicki's visit to the selected military units has fully confirmed that the training and educational tasks planned for this year are being successfully implemented, despite the fact that our armed forces are greatly committed to our country's life.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL REBIRTH COMMITTEE MEETINGS

LD201940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The concentration of increased activity of wide public circles around the patriotic idea of the national rebirth remains in the center of attention of political and public leaders, the Committee for National Rebirth and the National Unity Front, representatives of various walks of life and different political views. At the first joint meeting of the Presidium of the Radom Voivodship Council, the Civic Committee for National Rebirth and the Voivodship Committee of the National Unity Front it was stressed that the civic activities of the National Committee for National Rebirth and the committee's involvement in the cause of creating accord and social conciliation have brought about great results. In the program of future work, which has been adopted, it was decided to pay more attention to organizing activities in the rural areas.

A meeting of activists, who represent the PZPR and other political parties, the National Committee for National Rebirth and the National Unity Front, was held in Bialystok. During the meeting a provisional council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth was set up under the chairmanship of Marian (Chrzanatowicz), head of the Academy of Medicine.

In a statement to PAP, the presidia of the Supreme Council and the National Executive of the patriotic association "Grunwald" welcomed the declaration concerning the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. They stressed at the same time their readiness to implement the principles of the declaration. In another document the presidia expressed a resolute protest against interference in the internal affairs of our country. The presidia protested the use of political and economic pressures, which aim against the sovereignty of our nation and are applied by imperialist elements. This regards, in particular, the open and covert intervention of the United States of America, the West German revanchist neonazis, revisionists and their inspirers and sponsors.

PZPR LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES REPORTED 19-21 AUG

Komender Meeting

LD202230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, chairman of the Pax Association, received Dr Zbigniew Burakowski, chairman of the Main Board of the Association of the Polish Free Open University [Wolna Wszechnica Polska].

The Pax Association is currently celebrating the 100th anniversary of the open university movement, of which it is a continuator. During today's meeting directions were presented of the activities of the association under the present social and economic situation of the country.

Bejger Visits Scout Camps

LD192202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, today visited the tri-city bases of the Union of Polish Scouting which come under the Gdansk banner. In the Gdynia "Bryza" base he talked to those taking part in artistic camps from Bielsko-Biala, Bydgoszcz and Chelm. In Gdansk-Oliwa Stanislaw Bejger acquainted himself with the results of activites conducted by scouts for 11 years now for the tri-city Panoramic park. Next, at the Gdansk "Morela" base he met the instruction personnel of the Union of Polish Scouting who are working with youth during this year's scouts' summer operation. Problems concerning the development of scouts' bases in Gdansk Voivodship were discussed.

Glowczyk Addresses Bloc Media

LD191934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] A meeting was held today between Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and embassy press secretaries and radio, press and TV correspondents from socialist states accredited to Poland. Jan Glowczyk reported on the sociopolitical situation in the country and the tasks of the mass media and also replied to questions about the prospects for the further normalization of the situation in Poland and the consolidation of cooperation and friendship with socialist countries.

Glowczyk, Gorywoda Meet Press

LD212002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] A conference of economic affairs journalists was held today at the PZPR Central Committee. Problems connected with the discussion on variants of the 3-year plan were discussed. In this context the present tasks of the press, radio and television were also discussed.

Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the party Central Committee, participated in the conference.

PAP ASSESSES SOCIAL AGREEMENTS 2 YEARS LATER

LD210844 Warsaw PAP in English 0708 GMT 21 Aug 82

[By PAP commentator Romana Kalecyw]

[Text] Warsaw 20 Aug -- The second anniversary of conclusion of the social agreement which was to have ended the deepest socio-political conflict in Poland's postwar history is drawing nearer.

Three basic social agreements were to have been the departure point for bringing order into life in Poland.

When one rereads these texts two years later, the years which for millions of Poles became a bitter school of political and economic education, one is struck by the maximization and naivete of certain decisions and often accidental choice of postulates.

The sense of realism often deserted the signatories. In spite of that, however, the concluded social agreement contains many provisions of basic importance for the material condition of the working people and the well-being of citizens of the socialist Poland aspiring to modernity and democracy.

It would be difficult to appraise unequivocally the first stormy period of putting the agreements into effect, all the more so as it was fraught with conflicts and tensions, and disputes frequently waged merely to save prestige. For the sake of justice, however, it must be stated that during that period big strides were made towards achieving indispensable and long-awaited solutions.

However, some postulates turned against the working people themselves. The mass wage increases implemented under pressure of trade unions of all shades helped finally to shatter the home market and even aggravated further the existing wages disproportions. The work-free Saturdays, won after a fierce battle watched with astonishment by the world, helped further to complicate the functioning of their dying economy and the life of the population.

The agreements also contained decisions which, almost a day after signature, were seen as totally unrealistic to be implemented, at least for the next few years, such as the provision that waiting time for an apartment be cut to 5 years.

Less than two weeks after signature of the agreements the Council of State passed a resolution which paved the way for registration of the newly-emergent trade unions. On November 10, 1980, the Supreme Court registered the Independent Self-Governed Trade Union Solidarnosc which in an annex to the statute undertook to observe the provisions of the Polish Constitution, recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party in the state, and not to undermine the established system of international alliances. In the months that followed Solidarnosc drifted increasingly farther from these obligations. The struggle of various groups for power in the union was waged at the expense of the basic interests of millions of Solidarnosc members. The struggle aimed at changing the system of power in the state turned increasingly into a struggle against the socio-political system aimed against the basic principles of the Polish state existence as a member of the socialist community.

As a nation and a state we have suffered immense, hard-to-redress psychological losses for which the main blame lies with the Solidarnosc leaders, their lack of imagination and sense of reality.

But regardless of the course of developments, the agreements signed on the authority of the workers and the authorities are still in force. Proof of this is the practice of eight months of martial law during which reforms have been in progress in various fields of the country's economic, social and public life in spite of abnormal and extremely difficult conditions. But success of these reforms and the speed of the processes of democratisation, as well as the emergence from crisis depend first of all on the activeness and accord of the society which is today divided.

TV CONCLUDES TWO-PART PROGRAM ON SOLIDARITY

LD202052 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish at 1825 GMT on 20 August carries the second of two programs titled "Manipulations" in which some unnamed speakers relate their experiences when members of Solidarity. Opinions are expressed on why (Leszek Skonka) was expelled from the Lower Silesia Solidarity Presidium. A discussion develops about an argument said to have taken place at a Solidarity meeting between Mr (Modzelewski) and Mr (Piorkowski). The speakers at one point refer to the influence on Solidarity exerted by the Catholic Church and the Social Self-Defense Committee. One speaker mentions that rank and file union members were unaware of the bickering and internal union politics.

SOME ENTERPRISES REVIVE WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD201508 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug -- Worker Self-Managements Resume Activity -- The worker self-management is a key element of the present economic reform and the fact that worker councils joined the organs of work establishments creates a new quality in the processes of management and direction. Worker self-management also has a chance to become a strong and efficient link of social control over economic activity.

Implementation of the above-mentioned tasks will simply mean the realization of full worker democracy, which the working class firmly and strongly demands.

Although after the introduction of martial law the Council of Ministers suspended the existing worker councils and the formation of new ones stopped, yet this same council's resolution opened the way for restoration of worker self-management.

In practical terms, the [word indistinct] atmosphere of those days did not let many managers to use their powers to apply for the revival of worker self-management. Hence, already four months ago, the PUWP CC 8th plenary meeting adopted a resolution stating that worker self-managements should be revived still under martial law.

The 1st of May building industry enterprise in Lodz, province capital, is the fourth firm in that region to have revived worker self-management.

Worker self-management has also resumed activity at a fibreboard factory in Krosmo Ocrzanskie.

Radom Enterprises Apply

LD220932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] In accordance with the will of the work forces, expressed in the form of internal plant votes, the managements of eight Radom Voivodship enterprises have applied to the heads of their ministries for permission to set up workers self-managements.

Among the enterprises applying for the formation of workers' councils are the Friendship cement factory in Wierzbica, the metal products factory Polmetal and the footwear factory Radoskor.

WARSAW DESCRIBES GRAIN PROCUREMENTS IN REGIONS

LD202108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Cereals procurements are still variable and have even worsened in some voivodships and regions of the country in this year's harvesting.

The procurement is progressing best in the west and southwest voivodships and also in the Pomerania region. In the country as a whole, about 1.85 million tons of grain, including 1.3 million tons from private farmers have been procured.

Private farmers, state agricultural farms and production cooperatives in Wroclaw Voivodship have sold over 140,000 tons of grain to the state and have thus fulfilled the plan by 80 percent. Cereals procurement has also progressed well in (?Pila), Bydgoszcz, Opole and Jelenia Gora voivodships. In those regions between 60 and 70 percent of the planned quantities of grain have been delivered to warehouses.

The procurement is still progressing least well in the east and southeast part of the country. Farmers in Siedlce Voivodship have fulfilled the plan of grain deliveries by less than 3 percent. The situation is not much better in the Tarnow, Tarnobrzeg, Nowy Sacz and Lublin voivodships where, of a planned 127,000 tons of grain, 6,300 tons of grain have been delivered to the procurement points.

The discrepancies in the grain deliveries are not justified, especially since deliveries of necessary quantities of fodder and coal are guaranteed for the farmers. Those are distributed by parish cooperatives. Apart from that, fixed prices for cereals have been established. As is known, no other form of procurement will be used in respect of this year's cereal crop.

The procurement of rape, on the other hand, has been completed, practically speaking, and 407,000 tons of those seeds have been delivered to warehouses. Small amounts of rape are still being procured in the Pila, (Wroclaw), Gdansk, Krosno and other voivodships.

Report on Harvest Results

AU230937 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Ewa Fiala report: "There Is Hardly Any Grain Left in the Fields"]

[Summary] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy says that on the basis of reports coming in from voivodships, by 19 August farmers had harvested 95 percent of all land on which grain is being grown, in other words over 2,600,000 hectares. Transportation of the grain went on at the same time as its harvesting, and it is estimated that grain covering 7,200,000 hectares or 96 percent of the harvested land has been transported away.

There is still some grain left to be harvested in some northern and hilly voivodships, but in the central part of the country and in the east and west all grain has already been harvested.

One can say that the crops have been successful as well as the harvests. The grain is dry and ripe.

The procurement of grain has suffered some setbacks. Some 1,750,000 tons of grain had been procured up to 18 August, which is only one-third of the amount planned. At present, daily procurement amounts to about 70,000 tons. In some eastern voivodships, only a minor percentage of the planned quantities of grain to be procured have actually been procured, whereas in other voivodships one-half or three-fourths of the planned procurement quantities have been procured.

In contrast to grain, the harvesting of grass for hay is not proceeding at a satisfactory level. The hay is meager and worthless.

Recent rainfall has not improved the soil to a great extent. Only in some areas where 30mm of rain has fallen has the soil been watered, but then only superficially.

The early end to the harvests because of the hot weather has meant that potatoes are also being dug up early. At the same time, the procurement of potatoes has commenced and the quantities that have been dug up should meet the market demand in the coming weeks. The potato crop is not bad.

CSSR ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS 22 AUG

LD222212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, has arrived in Poland for a 2-day visit at the invitation of Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, mining and power industry minister. The two ministers will assess the hitherto cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the field of hard and lignite coal and power and will also establish a program for cooperation in this field for the near future.

WOJTECKI RECEIVES ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GROUP

LD202016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the Rockefeller Foundation, headed by Dr Norman Borlaug, has paid a visit to our country. The members of the delegation familiarized themselves with the situation in agriculture, and visited several agricultural scientific research centers.

The delegation was received by Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki.

TALKS HELD WITH NORWEGIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD202006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] A delegation of the Norwegian Labor Party, led by its vice chairman, Einar Forde, has visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. The delegation was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The delegation had talks with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The Norwegian guests also visited the Foreign Ministry where they talked to Stefan Olszowski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister. At the Sejm the visitors had a talk with Deputy Speaker Zbigniew Gertych and a group of deputies as well as the government deputy plenipotentiary for matters concerned with the economic reform.

In the course of these talks and conversations information was exchanged about the situation in the two countries and parties and the state of relations between the two states and the two parliaments, and also about economic exchanges between the two countries. Issues pertaining to cooperation between the two parties were discussed. The Norwegian guests were informed about the structure and functioning of the state organizations in the conditions of martial law and also about the principles of the economic reform and its introduction. Much of the talks were devoted to the international situation and its current hotbeds deriving from the stifling of the process of detente and from the attempts to impose an arms race upon the world, and also to the need to mobilize all peace-loving forces struggling against the dangers of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

BRIEFS

PORT TRANSLOADING CAPACITIES -- Despite a certain enlivening in the Polish Foreign trade, the ports in Szczecin and Swinoujscie are not using to the full their transloading capacities. It has been calculated that as much as 40 percent fewer goods pass through the docks there than in the record-breaking years 1978 and 1979. The situation would, no doubt, be worse if it were not for the transloading of goods enroute to Austria. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 82 LD]

CELEBRATIONS MARK NATIONAL LIBERATION DAY

Parade Fetes 23 Aug Event

AU250825 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0455 GMT on 23 August begins a live relay from Aviator's Square in Bucharest of a working people's parade marking the 38th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist and antifascist revolution of social and national liberation, Romania's national day. At 0506 GMT the reporter announces that "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other party-state leaders" arrive and take their places in the central stands. The national anthem is played.

Immediately afterward the actual parade is opened by patriotic guards carrying machineguns and portable grenade-launchers. They are followed by civic antiaircraft defense units carrying radiation detectors and equipment against chemical warfare: first-aid and Red Cross detachments and paramilitary youth units.

The announcer then reports the entry of a group of pioneers giving a colorful performance in front of the official stand, while another group offers flowers to Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu.

At 0520 GMT detachments of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions are reported to enter the square carrying banners and Ceausescu portraits, thus opening the workers parade.

At 0535 GMT the live relay switches back and forth between the Bucharest Aviators' Square parade and celebrations in various other Romanian towns, interspersed with interviews with various working people on the significance of the 23 August 1944 events and their own activities, with running announcer-read comments on the economic achievements of the units to which belong the working people that file past, with patriotic songs and poetry and with peace slogans.

The 23 August parade in Bucharest Aviator's Square closes with a lengthy parade of athletes, followed by the men in charge of order and a military band. The live relay ends at 0745 GMT.

Capital Hosts Festivity 21 Aug

AU212009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1982 -- On Saturday, August 21, Bucharest hosted a festive meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 13, 1944 -- the national day of Romania. RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the other leaders of the party and of the Romanian state participated.

Thousands of Bucharesters present at this solemn moment at the festive meeting organized at the Bucharest Palace of Sports and Culture reviewed the victories of the Romanian people in the process of construction of the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Present in the hall were members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, party members that activated when the party was underground, participants in the August 1944 events, active and retired generals; party and state activists, working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions, scientists, men of art and culture.

Attending were Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, the members of the Indian parliamentary delegation led by (Bal Ram Jakhar), speaker of the House of the People, (Sully Saneaux), member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Dominican Communist Party, Santiago Guillermo, member of the CC of the Dominican Communist Party, Andres Sepulveda, member of the Permanent Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile, the members of the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, headed by Kuo Shushen, deputy secretary of the Commission for the Control of the Party Discipline of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, (R. A. Andreyevich), deputy chief of the machine building section of the CC of the CPSU.

Attending the meeting were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps as well as foreign newsmen.

Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, talked about the significance of August 23.

Next, the participants watched a show dedicated to the great August 23 celebration.

Government Sponsors Reception

AU211928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 21 Aug

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1982 -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania gave a reception in the evening of August 21 at the palace in the Victoria Square, to mark the day of August 23, the national day of the Romanian people.

The reception was attended by Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, the other members of the Romania's party and state leadership. The guests included veteran party members, participants in the August 1944 antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, anti-Hitler war veterans, heads of mass and public organizations, generals, heroes of socialist labour, men of art and culture, heads of religious denominations, journalists.

Foreign guests invited to the events marking the Romanian people's national day were present. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, military attaches, other members of the diplomatic corps attended.

During the reception, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with the foreign guests. The reception passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Capitals Hold Events

AU211442 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/08/1982 -- Moscow venued a festive meeting of the working people in the capital city of the USSR devoted to the national day of the Romanian people. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship with the Soviet Union (ARLUS) led by Ion Cumpanasu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, director-general of the Romanian news agency "AGERPRES", member of the Bureau of ARLUS General Council, and by a delegation of ARLUS Bucharest Municipality Council.

During the meeting, S.P. Burenkov, minister of health of the USSR, vice-chairman of the Central Management Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, and Traian Dudas, Romania's ambassador to the USSR, highlighted the importance of the event and outlined the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Marking the same event, festive meetings, Romanian book decades and exhibitions of documentary photographs showing the economic, sociocultural and scientific realities in Romania were arranged in enterprises in Moscow and other localities in the Soviet Union.

The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association organized a reception in Beijing during which Wang Bingnan, president of the former, and Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador to the People's Republic of China, pointed to the significance of August 23, to the successes the Romanian people has scored in socialist construction under the leadership of the RCP, of president Nicolae Ceausescu. The ascending course was also highlighted of the bilateral relations in all fields of activity.

Festive meetings marking Romania's national day were also arranged in enterprises and cultural institutions in localities in the Polish People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Great Britain, Finland, etc.

The book "Nicolae Ceausescu and the Romanian Road to Socialism" was launched in London, while in Athens a ceremony was arranged when the book "Romania" was presented.

The anniversary of the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania was also observed in numerous capitals of the world - Berlin, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, Pyongyang, Hanoi, Bonn, etc - through press conferences, lectures, meetings with politicians, scientists and men of letters, film galas, homage-paying evenings, radio and tv broadcasts. As part of the same events, books - volumes from the work and sociopolitical thinking of Romania's president, books about Romania's history and economic and socio-cultural development, about the Romanian art - were donated, which will contribute to better knowledge of Romanian realities.

Wreaths Laid at Commemorations

AU221855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/08/1982 -- Marking the 38th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation in Romania ceremonies took place in the Romanian capital city on August 21 in the morning when floral wreaths laid at the memorial of the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and of the homeland, for socialism, the memorial of the homeland's heroes and the Soviet heroes' memoria'.

The ceremonies were attended by Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, Ludovik Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuset, Gheorghe Pana, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache, Constantin Olteanu, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Romanian Government, generals and retired generals, former commanders of units of the anti-Hitlerite front, executives of central institutions, of mass and public organizations, delegations of working people in Bucharest enterprises and institutions.

Floral wreaths were laid on behalf of the general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the RCP, of the State Council and of the Government of Romania, of ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations and Bucharest enterprises.

The same day floral wreaths were laid, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and of the Government of Romania, of the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest Municipality People's Council and of the ILFOV Agricultural Sector, at the cemetery of the British military who died in Romania's territory in the fight against fascism.

A group of young pioneers laid floral garlands.

In the attendance were Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council, Silviu Curticeanu, presidential secrtary and secretary of the State Council, Nicolae Murgu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Birceri, vice-chairman of the Bucharest Municipality People's Council, generals and senior officers, other officers.

After the wreaths had been laid those present kept a minute's silence.

Also present were Cecil Henry Holmer, ambassador of Great Britain in Bucharest, and members of the British Embassy.

On Saturday floral wreaths and garlands were also laid at the memorials and cemeteries of the Romanian heroes in the capital city and in other localities throughout the country, as well as at the memorials and cemeteries of the Soviet heroes who died in Romania's territory in the fight against fascism.

DPRK'S KIM IL CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 21 AUG

AU211440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1118 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/08/1982 -- On August 20, Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who paid a visit to Romania for rest and treatment, left Bucharest heading home.

On departure, the guest was seen off by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council.

Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, and members of the embassy were also present.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BRITISH PUBLISHER

AU211438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/08/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Saturday, August 21, Robert Maxwell, director of "Pergamon Press" publishers of England, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest warmly thanked for the interview granted to him and showed he was particularly honoured to have been received by the Romanian head of state. He expressed his great admiration of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of his prodigious activity devoted to Romania's multilateral progress, to the Romanian people's welfare, of his remarkable contribution to the development of philosophical and political theory, of his tireless fight for the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Robert Maxwell showed that, as a token of deep homage, he intended to bring out in the "Pergamon Press" a book devoted to Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, an outstanding personality of the international political life.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

GIOSAN RECEIVES INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU211904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1982 -- The Indian parliamentary delegation led by Dr (Bal Ram Jakhar), speaker of the House of the People, who arrived on August 21 on a visit to Romania, met the same day Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview both parties emphasized the good relations established between Romania and India, with stress on the importance of the understandings reached at summit level in the strengthening and deepening of the bilateral relations of collaboration on a political, economic technico-scientific and cultural plane. On the occasion, they exchanged experience in connection with the activity of the two legislative fora, expressing the wish to deepen and diversify the relations between the two countries and parliaments on multiple planes, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

BOBU RECEIVES DOMINICAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

AU211902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/8/1982 -- On August 21 Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with the delegation of the Dominican Communist Party, headed by (Sully Saneau), member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the DCP, now on a visit to Romania.

The head of the DCP delegation asked that the RCP general secretary be conveyed a cordial salute in behalf of Narciso Isa Conde, DCP general secretary. During the interview the delegation handed over a congratulatory message addressed to the CC of the RCP by the CC of the DCP on the 38th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation.

Emil Bobu conveyed, in behalf of the head of the Romanian party and state, a warm salute to the DCP general secretary, alongside wishes of good health and success in the implementation of the fundamental aspirations of the Dominican people. During the interview the sides exchanged information and opinions concerning the present preoccupations of the parties and tackled certain aspects of the communist and workers' movement, of the international life.

Evoking the good relations of collaboration and solidarity existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party, whose ascending evolution was strongly influenced by the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde, the sides expressed the mutual wish to expand and diversify the relations between the two parties.

PCE'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU211733 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], arrived today in Bucharest on a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

BOBU GREETS POLISH YOUTH DELEGATION

AU201851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/8/1982 -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, received the delegation of the Socialist Youth of Poland, headed by Jerzy Jaskiernia, president of the Central Council of the organization.

On the occasion the sides stressed the relations of friendship and solidarity and tight multilateral collaboration established bewteen the RCP and the PUWP, between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski. At the same time the sides highlighted the good relations of bilateral collaboration between the Union of the Communist Youth of Romania and the Union of the Socialist Youth of Poland.

CEAUSESCU MEETS AGRICULTURAL MACHINE BUILDERS

AU181602 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu this morning had a working meeting with workers and experts in agricultural machine building.

"The meeting, which took place in the fields of an agricultural station in Ilfov County, was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Oprea, Cheorghe Pana, and Gheorghe Stoica; Ion Avram, minister of the machine building industry; Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; Angelo Miculescu, chairman of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences; and leading cadres in specialized research institutes."

President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed with the agricultural cadres ways and means to increase the efficiency of Romanian agriculture by "building new types of multipurpose and high capacity agricultural equipment." The experts reported to the party secretary general that improvements were being made to existing combine-harvesters for corn and wheat and that new, cheaper and more efficient machines are under construction. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of a modern and highly mechanized agriculture for raising the living standard of all the people. All those present pledged to do their best to build new types of machines and equipment required by Romanian agriculture.

MINISTER VLAD ON PROSPECTS OF OIL INDUSTRY

AU181857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/8/1982 -- In the seven months of this year, the oil extraction in Romania outstripped by 90,000 tons that of the same period of last year and the production of natural gas additionally obtained was of 660 million cu.m. At present, the oil production per day is 2,000 tons bigger than last January.

These data are included in a rough balance-sheet presented by Gheorghe Vlad, Romanian minister of oil, in an interview with a "ROMANIA LIBERA" reporter, in which he gives a series of interesting elements on the current activity and the future development prospects of the oil and gas industry of the country. The detachment of oil workers, amounting to 110,000 working people, the minister shows in his interview, meet the forthcoming celebration of the national holiday of August 23 with 194 million lei worth of net production and 44 million lei worth of marketable production in excess, as well as with additional profits of 270 million lei.

Referring to the current dimensions of the Romanian oil industry -- ca, 12,500 oil wells in production and an important number of gas wells, fixed assets estimated to over 76 thousand million lei -- as well as to the concerns for the capitalization of this potential, the collocutor considers that the highest efficiency of this important branch resides in the very growth of home production, that is, the increase of autochthonous oil production leads to the reduction of imports. This has vital importance for our country's economy under the current international circumstances, with oil prices having risen almost unbearably -- the Romanian minister highlights.

Referring the Romania's resources, Minister Gheorghe Vlad specifies that according to the geological studies these resources are limited and ever harder accessible, as deposits are to be found deeper and deeper which entails ever more difficult geological conditions. Prospectings were made in all the zones of interest for oil and gas, but the availabilities of the country's subsoil are still not traced in their entirety, especially at depths of more than 3,500 m. This fact has determined a reorientation of the geological research towards the investigation of deep zones. This year the volume of deep drilling is 40 percent larger than last year.

The deepest productive well in Romania, measuring 5,200 m., has been recently commissioned at Draganu-Calina. With investigation wells, they have drilled even deeper.

The Romanian oil and gas industry avails in the current quinquennium of 32 percent more investments funds as to the past quinquennium. A special programme has been endorsed on increasing the crude production and another one on augmenting the gas production over 1982-1985. The fulfillment of these programmes will result in a growth of the crude extraction from 12.5 million tons to 15 million tons and a ten billion cu.m. growth with the gas production. The share of hydrocarbons as source of primary energy will drop considerably and the activity of advanced processing of the oil and gas will be intensified. The Romanian oil minister mentioned, among other priorities, the focusing of the drilling activities in zones of prime interest and at big depths (500 wells with a daily production of some 10,000 tons will be drilled by 1984), the increase of the crude recovery degree from 32 percent to 40 percent by 1985, the improvement of exploitation of wells (the increase by only 3 percent this year of the intensive use factor of the wells will result in an additional production of 70,000 tons of crude), the intensification of research and drilling works in the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea, with a view to beginning the oil extraction.

BRIEFS

PRC AKTIVISTS END VISIT -- Bucharest AGERPRES 12/8/1982 -- Over July 22 - August 12, a delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by (Lin Xianguan) counsellor in the foreign department of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, paid an interchange of experience visit to Romania, at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation conducted talks at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, the county party committees of Constanta, Tulcea, Buzau and Covasna, and saw round industrial and agricultural enterprises and social-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in the visited counties. At the end of the visit, the Chinese delegation called on Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. The talk held on the occasion passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 12 Aug 82 AU]

BERLIN SED DELEGATION VISITS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/8/1982 -- The delegation of the Berlin Regional Committee of the SUPG, led by Konrad Naumann, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SUPG, first secretary of the Berlin Regional Committee of the SUPG, now in Romania, visited on August 17 the heavy-machine building enterprise in Bucharest and new residential districts in the Romanian capital. On the previous days, the guests had toured resorts on the Black Sea coast and touristic spots in the Danube delta. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 17 Aug 82 AU]

VLAJKOVIC CONCLUDES ASIAN TOUR, RETURNS 21 AUG

Holds Talks With Gandhi

LD201436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and India emphasized on Friday the indispensability of consolidating the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and its still more intensive activity in the present tense international situation. The two sides underlined the need to hold the seventh summit, and that as soon as possible.

Members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi concluded this in Delhi.

Delhi confirmed its readiness to be the host to the seventh summit of the nonaligned, instead of Baghdad, if members of the Nonaligned Movement achieve agreement on this. Delhi considers that the seventh summit is indispensable and that it should be held as soon as possible, but, it points out at the same time that a reasonable time limit is necessary to carry out organizational and other preparations.

The talks are reported to have covered also so-called procedural difficulties, which emerged over convening of a meeting of foreign ministers or plenipotentiaries of heads of state or government to legalize the change in the site for the seventh summit of the nonaligned. The two sides pointed to the need to find as soon as possible a way out of the present situation and expressed the conviction that the Nonaligned Movement, which confirmed its vitality and strength on an immumerable number of occasions to date, is capable of overcoming such obstacles.

Yugoslavia and India consider that the present situation can be surmounted if sufficient flexibility is shown, that is if all countries take care above all of common interests of the movement and policy of nonalignment.

The two sides pointed to the usefulness of consultations among nonaligned countries and to the need to continue and intensify them.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic will return to Yugoslavia tomorrow, Saturday.

Comments on Nonalignment

LD201232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1114 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 20 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia works for the seventh summit of the nonaligned to be held at the site on which members of the Nonaligned Movement will achieve consensus, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic stated in Delhi Friday, adding that "Yugoslavia would be highly satisfied if India was the host."

Radovan Vlajkovic stated to journalists [illegible]t the Yugoslav delegation arrived in friendly and nonaligned India to exchange views with Indian officials on the most current international problems, especially those regarding the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the seventh summit of the nonaligned.

Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic also pointed to the significance of the need to achieve consensus on the site of the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned, noting at the same time that Iraq has invested significant efforts, means in preparations for the seventh summit. If consensus to hold the ministerial meeting in Baghdad is reached, which would be an understandable gesture to Iraq, Yugoslavia would welcome it, Vlajkovic stated.

Departs New Delhi

LD211006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi, August 21 (TANJUG) -- Member of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic left here today for Belgrade after official and friendly visits to Bangladesh, Nepal and India.

The common characteristic of the talks with prominent personage of these countries was indicating the importance of consolidating unity in the Nonaligned Movement and the need for its still more active impact on the international scene. (?They) discussed the efforts to ensure a successful holding and outcome of the nonaligned summit. The talks also indicated the present situation in the world which causes concern, particularly because of the arms race, use of force and threats with force in international relations, and bloc policy.

Arrives Belgrade, Explains Tour

LD212206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, returned home today from official friendly visits to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Nepal and India.

Immediately upon arrival, Radovan Vlajkovic made the following statement:

"In the past week we paid official friendly visits to the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Kingdom of Nepal. We also paid a working visit to the Republic of India."

"Traditional friendship and continued close cooperation links us with these three Asian nonaligned countries. We were surrounded everywhere by exceptional cordiality, warmth and the full attentiveness of our hosts."

"We are returning home very satisfied because we had the opportunity everywhere to hold, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, very exhaustive and meaningful talks on all topical international issues, paying in this connection particular attention to the role and significance of the nonaligned policy in the broadest international sphere and to the major tasks which the Nonaligned Movement faces in connection with the preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries."

"All these friendly countries and we are deeply concerned about the very dangerous worsening of the international situation and all of us together assessed that under such conditions the policy of nonalignment is the only alternative offering the world in the overcoming of conflicts by way of negotiations and equitable cooperation. We agreed that on account of this it is necessary to strengthen further the unity of the movement and to hold successfully as soon as possible the seventh summit. The need for the maximum involvement in this direction was stressed everywhere. The conviction was manifested that along with necessary flexibility and on the basis of consensus, the problems should be resolved which at this point in time represent the main preoccupation of all nonaligned countries within the framework of the preparations for the seventh summit conference."

"In the talks in Delhi, the readiness of the Indian Government to accept the role of the host of the seventh summit was confirmed with the proviso that a consensus on this be reached. Both Bangladesh and Nepal believe that Delhi is the most appropriate venue for the summit and this is our view too."

Though our visits were restricted in time we had the opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the efforts of these countries aimed at their speedier development. They are exposed to numerous economic difficulties, both as regards the colonial heritage as well as on account of the still insufficient readiness of developed countries to accept to start global negotiations with the aim of implementing a more equitable international economic order. On this occasion, too, we agreed with the countries which we visited that it is necessary also to strengthen cooperation among the developing countries themselves."

"We also noted a high degree of mutual understanding and trust and the firm loyalty to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment."

All this together with the results achieved in the bilateral cooperation so far represents a solid basis for us to make a step further in the new period. In particular in the spheres in which there are still untapped possibilities, as is the case with the cooperation in the economy, science and technology, information and other spheres.

STAMBOLIC TO VISIT REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS 24 AUG

LD211112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1022 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official friendly visit to the Republic of Cyprus 24-26 August at the invitation of Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus. In this connection, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs made the following statement to the Tanjug diplomatic editor:

"The visit by the president of the SFRY Presidency to the friendly and nonaligned Republic of Cyprus is a natural expression of very good bilateral relations between the two countries which are developing in the spirit of full mutual understanding and consideration on the bases determined by Presidents Tito and Makarios. The Yugoslav-Cypriot relations represent an example of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. The visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will represent an opportunity to discuss the possibilities for further promoting and expanding all-round cooperation in all fields.

"As nonaligned countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement from the very beginning, Yugoslavia and Cyprus cooperate within the framework of the movement and in its actions to strengthen world peace, to solve crises by peaceful means and to achieve disarmament, equal international relations and a new international economic order.

"Bearing this in mind, it can be expected that during the stay of the president of the SFRY Presidency in Cyprus the two sides will exchange views on the international situation, on all topical international questions and on the forthcoming actions by the Nonaligned Movement to exert a positive influence on the present unsatisfactory development of international relations. It is also natural that attention will be paid during the talks to the Cyprus questions which badly affect not only the Republic of Cyprus but also the interests of peace and stability in the region and further afield.

"It is learned that during the stay of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in Nicosia a memorial tablet will be unveiled at Freedom Square at the place where in 1964 Presidents Tito and Makarios addressed the citizens of Cyprus during President Tito's visit to Cyprus.

"It is considered that the visit by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will represent another important contribution to the friendship and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Cyprus."

STAMBOLIC GREETS ROMANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD221918 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a telegram with cordial greetings and best wishes on the Romanian national day. Among other things, the telegram stresses the conviction that friendly, goodneighborly Yugoslav-Romanian relations will continue to develop successfully.

LCY'S STOJANOVIC MEETS VISITING COMMUNIST LEADERS

Spanish CP's Carrillo

LD212032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Dubrovnik, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Dubrovnik last night with Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

They discussed issues of mutual interest in cordial and comradely talks in which Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part.

Italian CP's Berlinguer

LD212115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Dubrovnik, 21 Aug (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Dubrovnik today with Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], who is vacationing in our country. In lengthy friendly talks in which Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part, they exchanged opinions of the two parties, views on topical issues in the sphere of international relations. They also discussed the activity of the LCY and the PCI in the internal and international sphere.

Nikola Stojanovic paid particular attention to the activities of the League of Communists in the direction of implementing the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress. He also acquainted his guest with our views of the state and perspectives of the Nonaligned Movement. Enrico Berlinguer spoke mostly of the present situation in Italy.

MILENKOVIC COMMENTS ON EVACUATION OF PLO

AU211709 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] When the world developments are involved, the news of the day has reached us from Nicosia. The first group of about 600 Palestinians, most of them wounded, boarded a Greek ship in the port of Beirut and left for the Cypriot port of Larnaca, where the Palestinians are expected during the night. Thus, the plan of U.S. Envoy Philip Habib for a peaceful evacuation of Palestinians from West Beirut has practically begun to be implemented. What is on the threshold is, judging by all indications, the withdrawal of the main body of the PLO forces from Lebanon. Foreign military units are landing on the destroyed capital of the once rich, beautiful and hospitable Republic of Lebanon, which also used to be called the Switzerland of the Middle East. Let us hear what our commentator Milutin Milenkovic says about this:

Official U.S. representatives and a good part of the Western press are inclined to regard this act of war in the Middle East as political common sense and, in particular, as the result of the good diplomatic work of Reagan's envoy Philip Habib. There can be no doubt that Habib worked hard and patiently, that he got tired and that now, as U.S. Secretary of State Shultz says, he should have a good sleep. Likewise, every agreement which halts destruction and suffering is good if sacrifices under given conditions do not yield fruits.

Nonetheless, these agreements between the Israeli criminals Begin and Sharon and their suppliers and protectors in Washington -- agreements which have been imposed both on the Lebanese and the Palestinians as well as on the world community -- do not represent at all an end to the horror which means much more than a drama of a country and people. These agreements do not contain a single germ of a final peace or a mild indication of a later tranquility or a lasting solution of the Israeli-Arab equation for a shared existence in the Middle East. On the contrary, the uncertainty is increasingly greater as regards the immediate future, and the complications are increasingly more difficult as regards the long-term levantine horizons.

Let us see why, primarily, of course, in general terms. Even if several thousand Palestinians withdraw from Lebanon, some 300,000 Arabs of Palestinian origin will remain in Beirut and outside it, and these Arabs will face further genocide and even lynching by the pro-fascist Lebanese groups, which assumed the distinct role of a fifth column during the Israeli occupation. Further, Syrian troops are also in Lebanon, including, among the most important, the missile-launching antiaircraft units in the al-Biqa' valley which protect the approach to Damascus from the raids of the superior Israeli Air Force. Syria will certainly not easily give in to General Sharon's threats and expose its deep defense at a time when Israel has conquered and is occupying the most important parts of Lebanon for an unspecified time.

The Lebanese golgotha has become militarily internationalized. Troops of three Western countries, one of which is the leading NATO power and the sole remaining strategic support for the Israeli Government and its conquering policy, are coming to Lebanon. However, it is well known that NATO is no longer unified as regards the Middle East war. Italy, France and the FRG, as well as other EEC countries, do not approve of the Israeli-American scenario for a new wave of war in the eastern Mediterranean. An important question is how these political differences among the Western allies will reflect on the activity of the forces which are now coming to Lebanese soil, since no one has any clear and official interstate agreements on the entire action and because everything is based on verbal promises and regulations which can be variously interpreted in practice.

What is most difficult and most important is the fact that these forces are not coming to challenge and to reject the conquerors' blackmail but rather to satisfy this blackmail first so that this aggressiveness may be alleviated later. However, history and contemporary politics demonstrate that the appetite of ruthless [words indistinct] have never been stopped in this way. Their murderous illusions are thus only encouraged, new sacrifices, suffering and damage are provoked, and this goes on until it becomes a suicidal breakdown of sick hegemonistic ambitions in conflict with the rights of threatened peoples and the force of that vast majority of mankind which always finds a path to self-defense, survival and national independence.

KOSOVO TU SESSION VOICES PESSIMISM ON ECONOMY

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[Text] Pristina, 20 Aug (TANJUG) -- In the Kosovo economy not only is there no improvement of any kind in production, distribution and trade with other countries and costs of business activity, but the situation is increasingly complex in all these spheres.

At today's session of the Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council (chaired by Milos Vujakovic), which discussed the implementation of the industrial production plan in the first 6 months of the year, practically no information was heard which could inject a note of optimism and provide hope that the difficulties which have arisen in the economy could be overcome. On the contrary, assertions put forward at this session that the basic causes of the non-implementation of the planned volume of industrial production are of an organizational and subjective character show that there is still no real settling of accounts with idleness and irresponsible attitudes toward work and means of work.

In the introductory speech by Rado Milojevic, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Council and in the debate, a whole series of unfavorable indicators were presented. The material volume of industrial production in the past 7 months is 3.9 percent lower than in the same period last year and as much as 10.6 percent down compared with the forecasts contained in the resolution for this year. Of course, this also exerted an influence on the fall in productivity of 8 percent, the lowest productivity in the country. Of a total of 31 industrial branches in Kosovo, 22 of them, or 70 percent, have a production which is lower than last year, with signs indicating more decreases in the future.

There are still no full figures on agricultural production but it was stated at the session that the harvesting work in Kosovo this year went on too long, that the yields are low and that the grain purchase has failed. So far, for instance, only 30 percent of the quantities planned have been purchased and this is, as stressed, the weakest purchase in the past 10 years. Incidentally, the total losses of the economy in the province in the first 6 months are 35.4 percent higher than the losses in the same period last year and amount to about 2.165 million dinars.

The debate was dominated by the view that the subjective forces in most work organizations of the province have become disinterested and have adopted a passive attitude toward problems and difficulties and that this has created an unfavorable climate among the workers. It was noted that more favorable results can be expected only if urgent measures and actions are taken and if the responsibility of each individual is made more incisive. As Presidium member Rabit Redzepi stressed, workers are most discouraged in production by the incomprehensibly passive attitude of business structures in associated labor, which have created a whole system of privileges for themselves and which behave as though the work organization were their property. Therefore, Milos Vujakovic, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation Countil, in closing today's session, stressed in particular that the trade unions in the coming period must fight so that every individual -- from the foreman to the leading echelons -- is replaced if the situation in their collective does not improve, that is if a responsibile attitude to work is lacking.

KOSOVO: HOSTILE ACTIONS CAUSE 'NEW UNCERTAINTY'

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[R. Milacic report]

[Summary] Vitomirica, 17 Aug -- A meeting of communists of ali three basic organizations of the League of Communists was held in the village of Vitomirica near Pec. The meeting discussed the political-security situation in this local community of Pec commune, particularly the writing of hostile slogans.

What has happened is that last night hostile slogans were written on the newly built substation which the people of the village built with voluntary contributions. The perpetrators of this hostile act crossed out the name of Comrade Tito written on the substation and wrote hostile slogans such as "Kosovo Republic," "Death to the Greater Serbian Clique," "Death to Traitors" and "Freedom for the Albanian People."

In the discussion, which lasted several hours, it was assessed that these latest hostile slogans had alarmed all honest working people and citizens and has introduced a new uncertainty.

Communists of Vitomirica criticized the lack of efficiency on the part of the public security organs. Until 3 months ago when the new militia station was opened in this area, the organs of the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of this local community operated very efficiently and during that time there were practically no outbursts. Communists of Vitomirica unanimously demand that the pertinent organs of Pec commune ensure better security for citizens: otherwise, many of them will try to move away.